CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

UNCLE REUBEN ON THE WAR

"This yere's a cur'ous country,"
Says Uncle Reuben Quinn,
Runing his bony fingers
Through the spinach on his chin.
"I've been reading in the papers
'Bout this yere war with Spain,
An' the treatment of the soldiers,
An' the sinking of the Maine."

"I've been reading of it careful,
Ever since the war begun,
An' thinking of the times we had
Way back in sixty-one.
They talks about mismanagement
And 'culpable neglect';
But the boys wuz better used this time
That we wuz, I expect.

"The shoddy uniforms we had,
An' blankets full o' holes,
An' hardtack made o' sawdust
An' shoes with paper soles!
They blames ole Russell Alger,
But it strikes me it's a shame
To give him nothin' but abuse
When the public's more to blame.

"I've seen a little soldierin',
And know a thing or two;
You can't make soldiers out o' men
By dressin' them in blue.
There's a heap to learn about it
'Sides goin' through the drill,
As any man will tell you
As has onct been through the mill.

"We keeps a standin' army,
It's little—but, I swan,
It showed the world how good it wuz
By stormin' o' San Juan.
But when the country's peaceable
With all the world aroun'
The public's always cryin'
For to cut the army down.

"We runs a school for officers,
Down east in New York state,
An' you bet they know their business
By the time they graduate.
History tells us what they be,
In every war we wages,
You'll find their names a-shinin'
On every glorious page.

"But when a war's a-comin' on,
An' an army's to be made,
The last men that's consulted
Is these men who knows the trade.
When lawyers, politicians
And all them kind o' fakes
Goes out, commandin' regiments,
They're bound to make mistakes.

They're patriots, an' means all right,
But they doesn't understand,
An' the people that's the sufferers
Is the boys that they command.
That's why this roastin' Alger
Strikes me to be a shame.
The public's done the mischief
While he gets all the blame."
—James B. Latimer,
in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE GOOD GUALDERALDA.

By Arno, on the Tuscan side,
The matchless Gualderalda grew,
Where many a farm and meadow wide
Her father's domination knew.

He moved in dark and sullen strength;
She grew a lovely flower apart,
With virtues cloistered in her soul,
Like leaflets at the lily's heart.

And now great news the castle stirs;
The King, in hunting, takes his way,
And of your hospitable walls
Will ask him welcome for a day.

"Sir Count, the world accords your house
A daughter marvelously fair;
If I accept your loyal vows,
To see her face shall be my prayer."

Then from her turret near the sky
Came she in blushing maidenhood;
Then first unveiled before the eye
Of eager admiration stood.

"Sire, you shall touch my daughter's lips
If so your royal pleasure deign;"
Then paled, in wan and strange eclipse,
Her beauty, with a sudden pain.

"No man shall touch my lips," she saith,
"Save he who claims my wedded hand;
Rather will I resign my breath,
And yield my pulses where I stand."

"How, dost thou mock me, froward girl."
"Nay, Count," the wiser King replies.
"Thou wert a worse than peasant churl
Such unfledged virtue to despise.

"Go, Gualderalda, fair indeed!
I'll wed thee proudly in the land;
The noblest knight that crosses steed
Shall claim thy dowry at my hand."

Men note not where her bones repose
In some old crypt, forgotten long;
But Dante keeps her virgin rose
Bright in the chaplet of his song.
—Julia Ward Howe.

Miscellany.

NOTABLE RELIC

A relic of St. Anthony of Padua, a splinter of bone from one of the saint's arms, was exhibited recently by the Capuchin friars of the Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, on 113th street, near Third avenue, New York. It is in the keeping of the Rev. Timothy Crossman, who recently received it from Padua. The church could not contain the crowd

BONE FROM ST. ANTHONY'S ARM.

which assembled, and more than 5,000 persons kissed the relic.

The fragment of bone scarcely is larger than a good-sized pea and is set in jewels arranged in the form of the emblem of the Capuchin order. It has a blood-red stone for a background and is mounted on a silver stand covered with glass. The genuineness of the relic is certified in Latin.

TURNING THE TABLES.

A soldier who entered Santiago with Gen. Shafter tells this story: "A few days after the place was surrendered I went into a small shop to get some tobacco. The proprietor was a fat little chap, all bows and smiles.

"'Got any baccy?' I asked.

"'Si, senor,' he said. 'Yes, sare, fine tobac. Hot time in ze old town to-night, senor.'

"I took a paper of fine cut, and the fat rascal charged me $1. When I made a modest kick at such highway robbery he hunped up his shoulders and spread out his hands.

"'Well, senor,' he said, 'you must remember those Maines.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Extensive Smile.

Poeticus—Smile, and the world smiles with you! Ah, there's a good deal of truth in that!

Witticus—I really begin to think so. That last round of drinks came to three dollars and a quarter.—Harlem Life.

FEEDING THE CUBANS

FRAUDS PRACTICED AT SANTIAGO ON UNCLE SAM.

Cubans Will Not Work So Long as the Government Will Feed Them—Grave Problem Before Us.

When the United States captured Santiago and assumed charge of the city and province there were undoubtedly many people in sore straits. It was right to feed them, and the military authorities, under orders from Washington, began the task without delay. Free distributing stations were established in various parts of the city and in the different districts. The commissary department was placed in charge, and the immense loads of provisions brought down on regular trausports were given out with a liberal hand.

Within ten days actual starvation was averted. The so-called reconcentrados began to fatten and recover from the effects of the war, and when it became evident that the male inhabitants had regained their usual strength General Leonard Wood, who is in supreme charge of the province of Santiago, inaugurated a system of public improvements with the intention of providing work.

He planned a boulevard to surround the city, and also provided for the repaving of some of the principal streets. Then he instructed his aide, Lieutenant Hanna, to see that the needy Cubans, the heads of families, be given work at a dollar a day and a ration. Lieutenant Hanna set about his task with zeal. He sent men out to different parts of the city to notify the inhabitants that all who applied at a certain place would be given employment. Seven men responded on the first day, of whom five were Spaniards, soldiers left in the country. The latter came in doubt, saying that they and a number of their friends, also Spaniards, wanted work, but they were afraid the Americans did not care to employ them. Lieutenant Hanna consulted his chief, General Wood.

"Make another attempt to secure Cubans," was the order. "Give them every chance to apply for work, but if they do not come to the front by to-morrow evening, hire all the Spaniards you can get."

Notices were printed and posted in every part of the town, but only eight more Cubans applied. They were given employment and ultimately found their way to a gang engaged on the boulevard. On the first day of December, of the four hundred men employed on public works in Santiago de Cuba, three hundred and eighty were Spaniards, twelve Chinese, and eight native Cubans.

In the meantime the issuing of rations to the "starving reconcentrados" had gone on merrily. The streets in front of the relief stations resembled the vicinity of a newspaper office on election night. Squads and groups and crowds of men, women and children, each carrying a sack, a basket or a bottle, thronged the thoroughfares. Colonel Wilson, on duty in Santiago said at the time that he had vainly tried to get laborers to work at the quartermaster's wharf.

"Come with me," he said, "and I'll give you a sample."

We proceeded to the water front and came upon a number of Cuban laborers sunning themselves near the dock. There were fully two hundred of them scattered about lazily watching the boats on the bay. Colonel Wilson paused in front of a group of ten.

"Men," he said in Spanish, "I want fifty laborers to truck boxes of provisions. I'll pay you a dollar a day and a ration. Will you come to work?"

There was silence for a moment, then one man, a fine specimen of physical manhood, shuffled his feet, and replied in a whining voice: "I have a sick wife, senor, and I have to look after her at home."

He scurried off and vanished behind a pile of boxes, and I saw some of the other Cubans smile and exchange glances. Colonel Wilson addressed each man individually, and received an excuse from every one of them. We started toward another group, but the word had been passed, and within a few minutes the dock was almost deserted.

"Up at my warehouse I have eleven Spaniards employed, and not one of these beggars," said the colonel sententiously.

After the taking of Santiago, when the question of feeding the starving Cubans came up, it was decided to give them a ration based on the following table:

Flour, ¾ pound, or
Corn meal, 1 pound.
Coffee, 6 pounds to 100 rations.
Sugar, 10 pounds to 100 rations.
Salt, 4 pounds to 100 rations.
Pepper, 4 ounces to 100 rations.
Vinegar, ½ gallon to 100 rations.
Rice, 10 pounds to 100 rations.
Soap, 4 pounds to 100 rations.
Bacon, ½ pound to one ration.

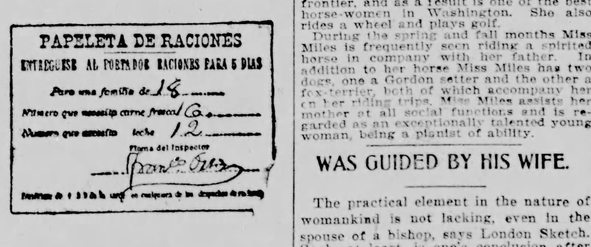
In addition to the above, condensed milk was issued on the recommendation of a doctor. Shortly after the first of August fresh meat was added to the list, and it was left to the discretion of the Cuban doctors forming the Indigent Cuban board whether the fresh meat should be given in place of bacon in certain cases.

How the Rations Were Issued.

The issuing of ration tickets was left to a board formed of Cuban physicians and to certain officers of the army of occupation, such as the commanding general's aides, the commissary officers, etc.

WOMAN WHO DREW FIVE RATIONS DAILY.
She is earning $35 a month as a caretaker.

PAPELETA DE RACIONES
ENTREGUESE AL PORTADOR RACIONES PARA UN DIA
Para una familia de 19
Número que necesita carne fresca 17
Número que necesita leche 12
Firma del Inspector
Frank Ortiz



PAPELETA DE RACIONES
ENTREGUESE AL PORTADOR RACIONES PARA 6 DIAS
Para una familia de 18
Número que necesita carne fresca 6
Número que necesita leche 12
Firma del Inspector
Frank Ortiz

PAPELETA DE RACIONES
Entréguese al portador raciones para SEIS DIAS
(TOMADAS EN DOS MITADES)
Para una familia de 2
Número que necesita carne fresca 2
Número que necesita leche 1
Firma del Inspector
Dr. Arnedo
Distrito de Rey
derecha de raciones

SANTIAGO RELIEF TICKETS.
For one, five and six days, showing families of 18 or 19 persons, 16 and 17 requiring milk.

Printed tickets are used after the following style, this being a translation:

RATION TICKET.

Give to the Bearer Rations for ..... days.

For a family of .....
Number requiring fresh meat .....
Number requiring milk .....

Name of Inspector.

Present from 8 to 12 a. m. to any Relief Station.

The tickets are of different colors. Orders for six days' rations are printed on white, five days' on blue, and one on red cardboard, the distinction being made to assist the distribution agent. Each ticket must be signed by the officer or doctor issuing it, the number of persons in the family and the number requiring fresh meat and milk being entered in ink.

From the very beginning fraud was practiced, both by the doctors and the "starving Cubans." Several doctors were caught giving tickets to unworthy persons, and one physician was discovered selling them with astonishing boldness. General Wood lost no time in weeding them out, but he was powerless to check the dishonesty of the Cuban natives. To investigate each individual case among thousands was absolutely impossible.

Trusty men were set to work tracking some of the applicants, and it was found that at least two-thirds of the rations drawn intimately found their way to the retail dealers. The mere fact that these retail dealers of Santiago have not interposed one objection to the issuing of food by the American government is proof enough that they are stocking their stores with Yankee flour and bacon and corn meal.

General Wood secured absolute proof that one of the best families in town—the family of a prominent sugar planter—had been living for weeks off rations secured by their servants. I took a photograph of his house—a fine residence for Santiago—but for obvious reasons omit his name. This was not an individual case by any means. In the groups gathered in front of the relief stations can be found women with costly lace shawls, necklaces, rings and other articles of personal adornment supposed to be exclusively worn by the well-to-do Servants have been followed from the station to the rear doors of handsome residences. A woman employed as a caretaker in one of the government buildings at a monthly salary of $35, was discovered drawing five rations. In every case capable of proof the perpetrators were punished, but fraud still continues.

The cost of each ration to the American government is ten cents. The three million three hundred thousand rations issued during the thirteen weeks ending November 1, cost $330,000. To-day over five thousand rations at a cost of $500 a day are being issued in Santiago alone. It is safe to say that of the five thousand rations issued not one-twentieth are deserving of charity. It is a question that calls loudly for attention and reform. The issuing of free rations to the Cubans is making a nation of paupers of them.

HENRY HARRISON LEWIS.

GEN. MILES' DAUGHTER

Miss Celia Sherman Miles is the only daughter of Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles. She is a most prepossessing blonde and is athletically inclined. In company with her mother she joined her father in Porto Rico, while he was campaigning in

CELIA SHERMAN MILES.

that island. She was reared in the West when Gen. Miles was doing duty on the frontier, and as a result is one of the best horse-women in Washington. She also rides a wheel and plays golf.

During the spring and fall months Miss Miles is frequently seen riding a spirited horse in company with her father. In addition to her horse Miss Miles has two dogs, one a Gordon setter and the other a fox-terrier, both of which accompany her on her riding trips. Miss Miles assists her mother at all social functions and is regarded as an exceptionally talented young woman, being a pianist of ability.

WAS GUIDED BY HIS WIFE.

The practical element in the nature of womankind is not lacking, even in the spouse of a bishop, says London Sketch. Such, at least, is one's conclusion after hearing the story now going the rounds in London about the wife of Dr. Creighton.

When that clergyman was first offered the see of London, a very intimate friend of his daughter chanced to meet Miss Creighton on the street in Peterborough, and being upon terms which justified the question, asked if it was true that her father had accepted the new dignity. "Well, I really don't know," replied the candid girl. "All I can say is that papa is in the study praying for guidance, and mamma is upstairs packing the trunks."

An Anti-Imperialist.

"What is your chest expansion?" asked the medical examiner for the life insurance company.

"We'll call is spread, or extension, if you please," belligerently replied the applicant.—Chicago Tribune.

He Knew Not All.

He—You think you know it all, don't you?

Him—No; I have never been able to figure out any reason for you being alive.—Indianapolis Journal.

"STARVING CUBANS" AT RELIEF STATION.
The woman in the foreground with white turban was caught drawing rations at two stations the same day.

Our New Serial Story.

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

THE DAY OF TEMPTATION.

A STORY OF TWO CITIES.

BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

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CHAPTER XXV.—A WOMAN'S DIPLOMACY.

Gemma stood immovable; a deathly pallor overspread her cheeks, her eyes fixed themselves in terror upon this tall, well dressed man who was her bitterest enemy. With one trembling hand she had clutched the revolving bookstand for support; the other held the envelope containing the secret document. She dared not to breathe; amazement and alarm held her dumb.

"And by what right, pray, do you enter my room?" the ambassador inquired, after a few seconds of silence complete and painful. His face was blanched in anger; in his dark eyes was a keen glance of suspicion and hatred.

She laughed—that strange hollow laugh which her lover knew so well.

"I came to call on you," she answered. The door was closed, and they were alone together.

"And you entered my room to pry into my private papers?" he said, his blood rising. "What's that you have in your hand?"

She set her lips firmly. She was no longer the sweet almost child-like girl, but a hard-faced desperate woman.

"A paper I want," she boldly answered, at the same moment doubling the envelope in half, and crushing it in her palm.

"Then you have at last become so bold that you actually have the audacity to enter one's house, and steal whatever you think proper?" he cried, in a towering passion. "Fortunately I've returned in time to frustrate your latest bit of infernal ingenuity."

"My action is but fair, now that we are enemies," she answered with feigned indignation. "If you could, you'd ruin me, therefore I'm entirely at liberty to return the same compliment."

"I thought you were already ruined," the count exclaimed. "Your reputation, at any rate, cannot be rendered blacker than it is."

"That's the truth, no doubt," she laughed, with an air of gaiety. "But one who makes secret diplomacy a profession must care nothing for the good will of the world outside the diplomatic circle."

"Those who make love their profession should be constant, if they would achieve success," he retorted bitterly.

At that moment a recollection flashed across her mind. It had slipped her memory till that instant. This man had on one occasion in Rome, two years ago, spoken tenderly to her, and she had scorned his attentions. With a woman's quick perception she now saw that the fact that she had rejected him still rankled within his mind. Yet she was still young enough to be his daughter, and had always held him in dislike. He was a cold, scheming diplomatist, who would stake his very soul in order to get the better of his adversaries.

"Once you spoke love to me," she said, drawing herself up proudly. "Now you ruthlessly cast my past into my face. Even if I have acted as a diplomatic agent you know well enough that all these scandalous stories about me are foul libels set about by Montelupo and yourself for political purposes."

"Enough!" he cried, incensed at her words. "We need not discuss that now. I demanded to know why I find you prying here, in my room?"

She smiled. "I came to see Carmenilla, she answered.

"And she invited you to lunch?—you whom I have forbidden her to know?" he exclaimed, exasperated. "A woman of your stamp is no companion for my daughter."

"Yet you once told me that you loved me, and I might, if I had felt so inclined have now been the Countess Castellani and done the honors of this embassy. Ah, my dear Conte," she went on, "you are a noted diplomatist, and no doubt as wary and cunning as most of your confreres. But you forget that every woman is by birth a diplomatist, and that in politics I have made a wide, and perhaps unique experience."

"You possess the ingenuity and daring of the very devil himself," he blurted forth. "Show me that paper."

"No," she answered firmly. "It is in my possession and I keep it."

"You've stolen it!" he cried, advancing towards her determinedly. "Give it to me this instant."

"I shall not."

From where he stood his eyes wandered to the table, and he noticed that one of the drawers stood open. Within her hand he saw the envelope was a blue one, secured by seals. In an instant he dashed towards the drawer, rummaged its contents, and finding the document missing, cried:

"Your infernal impertinence is really astounding. You enter my house, commit a theft, and when charged with it refuse to give up the stolen property. If you don't return it to me at once I'll call in the police and have you arrested."

"Really?" she exclaimed with a sarcastic laugh which caused his cheeks to become flushed by anger. "I think after so many years of diplomacy you ought to be aware that such a course is impossible. If you were a young attache just fresh from Rome, my dear count, you might be pardoned for not knowing that here, in this embassy, I am on Italian soil, and being an Italian subject the London police are unable to arrest me."

"But they could—outside in the square."

"Certainly. But if I choose to remain here, what then?"

"Remain here! You speak like an imbecile. Come, give me back that envelope."

"Never," she replied, still holding it firmly in her small hand, and regarding him in defiance.

Castellani knew well the contents of that envelope, and was aware that Gemma must have been employed by those implicated by the proofs it contained. For months he had held this in his possession as a weapon to use as a last resource, and the manner in which she had entered his room and filched it from the drawer made it plain to him that those to whom he was now opposed were prepared to go any length to gain their own ends. But he likewise knew Gemma well, and was aware that as a secret agent of the ministry she was without equal, fearless, resourceful and versed in every art of deception. He had met her often in society in Rome and Florence two years ago, been struck by her marvellous beauty as others had been, and had offered her marriage. In a word, he had made a fool of himself.

The revelations contained in that envelope she held were sufficient to cause the present government to be hounded from its office and fat emoluments, and possibly force a criminal prosecution against certain ministers for misappropriating the public funds, therefore he was determined to regain it at all hazards and use it for his own advancement. He had, only a month ago, been promised by his party the ministry of foreign affairs in the next government, and this single document would place him in high office in Rome.

"If you defy me," he said, after a pause, his menacing gaze fixed upon that of the pretty fragile woman, "I must be ungallant enough to wrench it from you."

"I scarcely think you'll do that," she answered. "If you did, we could never come to terms."

"Come to terms?" he echoed, resentfully. "I don't understand. I've no intention of coming to any arrangement with you."

He was standing before her in the center of the room, but she watched his every movement narrowly. She saw that he was desperate, and intended to regain possession of the envelope.

"Once again I ask you to give me that paper you have stolen," he said, in a voice that quivered with rage.

"I have already replied, Count Castellani," she responded, "and I wish you good afternoon." Then, with her skirts rustling, she bowed and swept past him towards the door.

"No," he cried, springing forward and arresting her progress in a moment of fury. "You shall not escape like that. Give me the paper, or—or by heaven I'll——"

"Well?" she cried, turning upon him with flashing eyes. "What will you do?" He drew back abashed.

"I apologize, Countessa," he said quickly. "But give me back that paper. Remember, that you've committed a barefaced, unpardonable theft."

"And you, as ambassador of Italy, utter bare-faced lies every day," she retorted.

"Diplomacy is the art of lying artistically," he answered. "It is impossible to achieve success in diplomacy without resorting to realistic perversions of the truth. Every diplomatist must be a born liar—but he need not be a thief."

"Some are," she retored. "You are one."

His face went purple in anger.

"I—a thief!" he blurted forth. "Have you taken leave of your senses, woman."

"Not entirely. I believe I have some remaining," she replied. "I again repeat that you, the Count Castellani, His Majesty's ambassador, are a mean, despicable thief whom the tribunal at Rome would sentence to seven years' imprisonment if they became acquainted with the facts."

"Enough. Not another word, woman," he cried in a towering passion. Then, grasping her arms, he, after a short, desperate struggle, succeeded in wrenching from her the envelope for which she had risked so much.

"Now you may go," he said, as she stood flushed, panting and breathless before him, her hair a trifle disarranged, the lace upon one of her cuffs torn and hanging. "If you don't leave at once I'll ring and have you turned out."

"I shall go when you give me back that paper," she answered, facing him.

"You'll never have it."

"Then listen," she went on calmly, taking a few hasty steps toward where he was standing astride before the fire. "The worth of that document is to you considerable, I know, but there are others to whom its value is even greater. Just now I charged you with theft, and you feigned to have forgotten. Well, I will recall a fact or two to your memory. A year ago at Como there was an inquiry into certain scandals connected with the Bank of Naples." Then she paused.

The ambassador's face had instantly blanched.

"Ah!" she went on. "I see that event has not quite slipped your memory. Well, as the result of that inquiry, in which certain statesmen were implicated, two well-known public men received sentences of ten years' imprisonment, and others ranging from two to five years. But at that inquiry it was shown that a certain check was missing, and it was further proved that this check was drawn for had a million francs. To whom that sum passed remained a mystery."

"Well?" his excellency gasped, still pale, glaring at her as if she were some object supernatural. All his self-possession had left him.

"The fact is a mystery no longer."

"Why?"

"Because the identical check has been recovered, and bears your endorsement," she answered in a slow, distinct voice.

"Who has recovered it?" he demanded quickly. "Who has it?"

She smiled triumphantly. This elegant man who but a moment ago had talked boldly, as became the ambassador of Italy, was now cringing before her, seeking information. His cool demeanor had altogether forsaken him.

"I have that check," she said, her clear unwavering eyes fixed upon him.

In an instant Castellani perceived that he was in the power of this pretty woman, who, out of sheer pique, he had denounced and condemned.

"Reflect for a single moment," she continued ruthlessly. "What would be the result of the production of that missing draft about which so much has been written in the newspapers?"

The ambassador bit his lip. Never in the whole course of his long and varied diplomatic career had he been so ingeniously checkmated by a woman. The estimate he had formed of her long ago was entirely correct. She possessed really remarkable talents.

"The result would certainly be rather annoying," he observed, making a sorry attempt to smile.

"It would throw a very fierce light upon the ways and means of the party of thieves and adventurers who are endeavoring to grab Italy and grow fat upon the treasury," she exclaimed. "The situation at Rome has, I understand, changed considerably within the past week or so. The public mind is feeling the influence of unfavorable winds. Well, it is possible before long that this missing check will have to be produced."

"Which will mean my ruin," he blurted forth. "You know that well. If that check ever gets into the hands of the present government I shall be recalled and tried in a criminal court as a common thief."

"That's exactly what I said not long ago. You then declared that you had never touched a soldo of other peoples' money," she observed, standing with her hand resting upon the writing table, a slim, graceful figure in her dark stuff dress.

"No, Gemma, no," he exclaimed earnestly. "You can't mean to expose this. I—I don't believe you have the check, after all. How did you learn my secret?"

"It is my duty to become acquainted with the secrets of those in opposition to the government," she answered simply. "Remember what you have said of me since we have been together in this room. Of a woman of my evil reputation what can you expect but exposure?"

"You have resolved upon a vendetta?" he cried in a tone of genuine alarm.

"I have resolved to treat you fairly," she replied, so calm that not a muscle of her face moved. "In return for that envelope and its contents which you've snatched from me, I will give you back your check."

"When?" he cried eagerly.

"Now—at this moment."

"You have it here?"

"Yes," she replied. "Give me that envelope, and let us end this conversation. It is painful to me to speak like this to one who once offered to make me his wife."

His excellency frowned, meditating deeply. He saw that she had entrapped him so cleverly that there was no loophole for escape. She was remorseless and unrelenting as far as political affairs went, and he knew that if she had decided to hand the draft to the authorities, the result must prove utterly disastrous. Not only would he be ruined, but his party who sought office would be held up to public opprobrium and hopelessly wrecked.

"That paper is a purely private one," he said. "I can not allow you to take it, Gemma."

"You prefer exposure, then?" she inquired, slightly inclining her head. "The Ministry of Justice are exceedingly anxious to recover that cheque, I assure you. Probably they will compel you to disgorge the substantial sum you received from the national funds when you endorsed the draft."

He paused again, his eyes fixed upon the carpet.

"I'm not anxious for any revelations," he answered in a sudden tone of confidence. "But your price is too high. The document which you so nearly secured is to me worth double that which you offer."

"Very well," she said, shrugging her shoulders impatiently. "If that's your decision I am content."

He was silent. His head was bent upon his breats, his arms were folded.

"Let me see this check of yours," he exclaimed at last, in a dry, dubious tone.

She unbuttoned the breast of her dress, tore away the stitches of the lining, and took out a small envelope from which she drew a large green-colored draft. Then turning it over, she exhibited his own angular signature upon its back. Afterwards, she replaced it in its envelope, and then said:

"Shall we make the exchange? Or are you still prepared to face exposure? It will not be pleasant for poor Carmenilla if her father is sent to prison for embezzlement."

"Yes, for Carmenilla!" the ambassador gasped next instant. "For Carmenilla's sake I will deal with you, and make the exchange. You are a truly wonderful woman, Gemma, the most shrewd, the most cunning, and——" he paused, "and the most beautiful in all the world."

"Your compliments are best unuttered, my dear count," she replied, the muscles of her face unrelaxed. "Remember, like yourself, I'm a diplomatist, and it is scarcely necessary for us to bestow praises upon each other—is it? Give me the envelope."

Slowly he walked over to the table and took the document from the drawer wherein he had placed it. For a moment he hesitated with it still in his hand. By giving it to her he was throwing down his arms, he was relinquishing the only weapon he held against his enemies in Rome.

But in her white hand he saw the piece of green incriminating paper which was such incontestible proof of his roguery and dishonesty in the past. The sight of it caused him serious misgivings. Once that were destroyed he need not fear any other proof that could be brought against him. He had a reputation for probity, and at all hazards must retain it. This last reflection decided him.

He crossed to where Gemma stood, and handing her the sealed envelope with the blue cross upon it, received the cancelled check in exchange.

His brow was heavy, and he sighed as, at the window, he examined it to reassure himself there was no mistake. Then, returning to the fire, he lit it at one corner, and in silence held it between his fingers until the flames had consumed it, leaving only a small piece of curling cracking tinder.

CHAPTER XXVI.—THE PALAZZO FURNAO.

Days had lengthened into weeks, and it was already the end of February. In Florence, as in London, February is not the most enjoyable time of the year, and those who travel south to the Winter City expecting the sunshine and warmth of the Riviera are usually sadly disappointed.

As Gemma sat after luncheon in her cosy room, the smallest in the great old Palazzo in the Borgo d'Albizi which bore her name, she shuddered and drew a silken shawl about her shoulders. It was one of the show-places of Florence; one of those ponderous, prison-like buildings built of huge blocks of brown stone, time worn, having weathered the storms of four centuries, and notable as containing a magnificent collection of works of art.

Since the day she had parted from Count Castellani in the hall of the embassy in Grosvenor Square she had traveled a good deal. She had been down to Rome, had had an interview with the Marquis Montelupo, and a week ago had unexpectedly arrived at the Palazzo. As she had anticipated, when she broke her journey at Turin, on her way from London to Rome, and signed her name in the visitors' book at the hotel, the police official called early on the following morning to inform her that she must consider herself under arrest. But the words scribbled by Montelupo upon his visiting card had acted like magic, and having taken the card to the Questura the detective returned all bows and apologies, and she was allowed to proceed on her journey.

Nearly nine months had elapsed since she last set foot within her great old palazzo, and as she sat that afternoon she allowed her book to fall upon her lap and her eyes to slowly wander around the pretty room. She glanced at the window where the rain was being driven upon the tiny panes by the boisterous wind, and again she shuddered.

With an air of weariness she raised her hand and pushed the mass of fair hair off her brow, as if its weight oppressed her, sighing heavily. The events of the past month had been many and strange. In Rome she had found herself beset by a hundred pitfalls, but she had kept faith with the Marquis, and the terms she had made with him were such as to give her complete satisfaction. A crisis, however, was, she knew imminent; a crisis, in which she would be compelled to play a leading part. But to do so would require all her ingenuity, all her woman's wit, all her courage, all her skill at deception.

Suddenly, as she was thus reflecting, Margherita, her faithful but ugly woman who had been with her at Livorno, opened the door, and drawing aside the heavy portiere, said:

"The Signore."

"At last! at last!" she cried, excitedly, jumping up instantly. "Show him up at once." Then, facing the great mirror, she placed both hands to her hair, re-arranging it deftly, recovered her lost slipper, cast aside the wrap, and stood ready to receive her visitor.

Again the door opened. The man who entered was Charles Armytage.

For a few moments he held her in fond embrace, kissing her lips tenderly again and again while she, in that soft, crooning voice that had rung in his ears through all those months of separation, welcomed him, reiterating her declarations of love.

"I received your telegram in Brussels two days ago, and have come to you direct," he said at last. "I did not go to the postoffice every day, hence the delay."

"Ah! my poor Nino must be tired," she cried, suddenly recollecting. "Here, this couch. Sit here, it will rest you. Povero Nino! What a terrible journey—from Brussels to Florence!"

He sank upon the divan she indicated, pale, weary and travel-worn, while she, taking a seat beside him, narrated how she had left Lyddington for London, and afterwards traveled to Rome. Feeling that the glance of the woman he worshipped was fixed upon him, he raised his head; and then their eyes met for a moment with an expression of infinite gentleness, the wonderful gentleness of their heroic love.

"Why did you go to Rome?" he asked, you always said you hated it."

"I had business," she answered. "Urgent business, which has again aroused hope within me."

"Still of a secret nature?" the young Englishman hazarded, with a quick glance of suspicion.

"For the present, yes," she replied in a low, intense voice. "But you still love me, Nino. You can trust me now, can't you?" and she looked earnestly into his face.

"I have already trusted you," he replied. "Since that night I left you at Lyddington my life has indeed been a dull, aimless one. You have been ever in my mind, and I have prayed daily, hourly, what was the nature of this grave, mysterious peril which you say threatens both of us."

"That peril still exists," she answered. "It increases daily, nay hourly."

"You are still threatened? You, the wealthy owner of this magnificent palazzo!" he exclaimed, gazing around the pretty room, bewildered. "Often when I was in Florence, in those days when we first met, I passed this great building. Little, however, did I dream that my Gemma, who used to cycle with me in the Cascine, was its owner."

She laughed. "I had reasons for not letting you know my real name," she replied. "It is true that I have money, but wealth has brought me no happiness, only sorrow, alas—until I met you."

"And now you are happy" he asked earnestly.

"Ah, yes, I am happy when you are beside me, Nino," she responded, grasping his hand in hers. "I never thought that I could learn to love you so. I am still nervous, still in dread, it is true. The reason of my fear is a strange one; I fear the future, and I fear myself."

"Yourself!" he echoed. "You told me that once before—long ago. You are not very formidable."

"Ah, no! You don't understand," she cried hastily. "I fear that I may not have the strength and courage to carry through a plan I have formed to secure your safety and my own liberty."

"But I can assist you," he suggested.

"Your interests are mine now, remember," he added, kissing her.

"Yes," she said, looking up into his eyes. "But to render me assistance is not possible. Any action on your part must necessarily imperil both of us. No, I must act alone."

"When?"

"Very soon. In a few days, or a few weeks. When, I know not. Very soon I must return to England."

"To England?" he cried. "I thought you preferred your own Italy."

"I have no object in going back," she answered ambiguously.

"You'll let me accompany you?"

She reflected for a moment, then, without responding, rose, rang the bell, and told the man-servant who entered resplendent in the blue Fusaro livery, to bring her visitor some wine.

"You must be half-famished after your journey," she exclaimed. She was standing before him in a white gown, white from head to foot. "I must really apologize for not being more hospitable, Nino."

"I'm really not hungry," he replied. Then he added: "You didn't answer my question."

"I was reflecting," she responded slowly. "I don't know whether it is wise at this juncture for you to return to England, into the very midst of your enemies."

"You haven't yet explained who my enemies are, beyond urging me to be wary of Malvano. True, that man has lied to me about you. He told me a silly, romantic, and wholly fictitious story regarding your parentage; but, after all, he may have been mistaken, especially as it was in answer to my inquiry whether he knew any one named Fanetti, in Florence."

"Malvano was well aware that I had used that name more than once," his well-beloved replied. "He willfully deceived you for his own purpose. He wished to part us."

"Why? He is surely not in love with you?"

"Certainly not," she answered, laughing at such an idea. "His object was not jealousy."

"Then he is actually my enemy?"

"Yes," she replied. "Avoid him. If you desire to return to England with me, I will allow you to do so with one stipulation. The moment we set foot in London we must part. If it were known that we were together all my plans would be frustrated."

"And I am to leave you to the mercy of these mysterious enemies of yours?" he observed dubiously.

"It is imperative. You must leave London instantly and go away into the country. Malvano must not know that you are in England. Go to your uncle's in Berkshire, and wait there until I can with safety communicate with you."

"But all this is extraordinary," he said, mystified, but taking from her hand the glass of wine she had poured out for him. "I must confess myself still puzzled at finding you mistress of this magnificent palace, and yet existing a deadly fear of mysterious enemies." He knew nothing of her connection with the Italian ministry of foreign affairs, and only regarded her as a wealthy woman whose caprice it had been to masquerade, and who had earned a wide reputation for gaiety and recklessness.

"Some day, before long, you shall know the whole truth, Nino," she assured him in deep earnestness. "When you do you will be amazed—astounded, as others will be. I know I act strangely, without any apparent motive. I know you have heard evil of me on every hand, yet you still

trust me," and again she looked into his eyes. "Yet you still love me."

"Yes, piccina," he answered, calling her once again by that endearing term she had taught him in those summer days beside the sea when he knew so little Italian and experienced such difficulty in speaking to her. "Yes," he said, placing his arm tenderly round her waist, "I trust you, although evil tongues everywhere try to wound you."

"And I too, Nino, love you with all my heart, with all my soul."

Their lips met again in a fierce caress, their hands clasped tightly. He looked into her clear eyes, bright with unshed tears, and saw fear and determination, truth and honesty mirrored therein. Her tiny hand trembled in his, and then for very joy she suddenly burst into a flood of emotion.

"When shall we leave for England?" he asked at last, his strong arm still about her waist.

"In a couple of days. I have only waited here for you to join me," she said, drying her eyes. "Life without you, Nino, is impossible."

"So within a week we shall be in London?"

"Yes," she replied. "Soon, very soon I hope. I may be free. But I have a task before me; one that is difficult and desperate. In order to secure your safety and my own freedom from the hateful bonds which have fettered me these last two years I am compelled to resort to strategy, to deception deep and cunning, the smallest revelation of which would wreck all our hopes."

"How?"

"Exposure of my plans would cost me my life," she answered, her face white and set, a shudder running through her slight frame.

"Your life?" he echoed, still mystified "One would think you feared assassination!"

She made no answer, but pale to her lips she held her breath. The flunkey in blue re-entered the room bearing a telegram upon a salver. His mistress took it and, tearing open the folded pale drab paper, read its contents.

"No reply," she said, and, the man bowing, withdrew.

"Nino," she exclaimed, in a voice of deep earnestness, when the servant had gone. "You may think it extraordinary but for your sake, because I love no other man but yourself, I have resolved to risk my life and free myself. This telegram makes it imperative that we should leave again for England to-night. You have shown trust in me; you do not believe all the idle tales gossips have uttered. I love you, Nino. If I prove victor I gain your affection and happiness always with you. If I lose then I die, unwillingly, but nevertheless in the confidence that to the end you trusted me."

"No, no," he cried, fiercely. "You shall not die. You shall never be taken from me. I adore you, Gemma. God knows I love you, darling!"

"Then you will never doubt me—never!" she cried, clinging closely to him and raising her beautiful face to his "You will not doubt me even if, to gain my end, I feign love for another. To him, my kisses shall be Judas-kisses, my smiles mockery, my lips venom, my embrace the chilling embrace of death Hear me!" she cried wildly. "I go to England with a purpose—a vendetta complete and terrible which I will accomplish by hatred—or failing that by love. Both will be equally fatal."

(To Be Continued.)

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Populist Ignorance.

"Is this statement from a Populist true? 'Our indebtedness to foreign countries now exceeds one and one-half times the amount of gold in existence, and yet men claiming to be American citizens are openly advocating the gold standard.'"—J. B. E., Ryno, Neb.

It is not true in any sense. Foreign people owe our people more than we owe abroad. Even if it were true, it would not be an argument against the gold standard. If a dry goods store had on its shelves 10,000 yards of goods, would they need 10,000 separate yardsticks to measure those goods? The gold standard does not mean that debts are to be paid in actual gold coin, but that they shall be paid in dollars that are equal in value to gold dollars. We have been, as a fact, on the gold standard since 1834, except during the greenback era, and there never was any difficulty in paying debts in money equal to gold in value, except when the greenbacks drove out gold.

The United States is no longer a debtor nation. See Weekly Blade of December 22, page 4, column 4, "We Are a Creditor Nation."

The Trade Dollar.

"You tell L. B., in your issue of December 22, that the coinage of the silver dollar weighing 412½ grains was dropped in 1873, because it was then worth about a cent more than a gold dollar, and was exported as bullion. I believe the information when the dollar weighing 412½ grains was dropped, a dollar to be called a trade dollar, weighing 420 grains, was to be issued in its place. If it was poor policy to coin dollars weighing 412½ grains, will you tell why legislation in this case did not have something to do in fixing the value of silver in a dollar?"—X. Y., Norrisville, Vt.

Well, we will give you the facts, and you can see your argument is worthless China never had any coinage except brass cash until four or five years ago. For three centuries Spanish and Mexican silver dollars have been accepted in Chinese ports by the natives. Hence, our merchants engaged in the Chinese trade systematically purchased Mexican silver dollars for that use. They do so to-day, and you will find in the New York financial markets daily the price of Mexican dollars quoted.

At the suggestion of these merchants, and at the solicitation of silver mine owners, Congress authorized the coinage of a trade dollar. It was not intended to circulate in the United States but to be used in the Chinese trade exclusively. The Mexican dollar contains 377¼ grains of pure silver; so the trade dollar was made to contain 378 grains of pure silver, or 420 grains with the alloy. There were 35,959,360 of these trade dollars coined. At first, of course, they were worth more than a gold dollar, and of course were not circulated in the United States. By inadvertence in the language of the act of 1873, they were made legal tender up to $5, but this was corrected by law in 1876 which deprived them of all legal tender power.

By 1877 the fall in silver was such that the trade dollar was worth only about 93 cents. This led unscrupulous dealers to put them into circulation in this country among the ignorant, upon whom they were passed as dollars, the dealers thus making about 7 cents on each one. This led to the repeal of the law for their coinage, and their being called in by the government.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

"In your issue of December 29, 1898, you speak of the Sherman anti-trust law. If possible, give text of it in Blade."—H. A D., Mansfield, Ill.

The following is the gist of that law:

"Every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.

"Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Bear this in mind: That the constitution gives Congress power over commerce only between the states and with foreign nations. Trade within a state is therefore not within the powers of Congress, but belongs to the individual states. Hence you will note that in the first paragraph it is applied only to interstate and foreign trade.

This law is as far as Congress can go in legislation against trusts. Any other legislation against them must be made by state legislatures. They have the power to annul their charters, to compel them to quit business. Remember this fact clearly, for demagogues are howling because Congress does not do more. It has done all it could under its constitutional limitations.

Any citizen of the United States may begin action in the United States courts against any trust. The way is open to all. Let the demagogues show their sincerity by getting the evidence of restraint of trade between states, or with foreign countries and they can infallibly enforce the anti-trust law.

The Virgin Mary.

"Was the Virgin Mary the mother of more than one child—it being Jesus Christ?"—T. D., Marion, O.

Matthew xii, 46, 47, shows that Mary had other sons than Jesus. See also Mark iii, 31, 32, and Luke viii, 19. Specific reference to His four brothers by name is made in Matthew xiii 55, while His sisters are mentioned, but not by name, in the next verse. The same occasion is referred to in Mark vi, 3. His brother James was prominent among the Christians in Jerusalem, and is referred to in Galatians i, 19. It is believed that he was the author of the general epistle of James. In Acts ix, 27, we find him mentioned on an equality with Peter. The writer of the epistle of Jude was in all probability another brother of the Lord.

Chinese Politics.

"Please give a synopsis of the political condition of the Chinese empire, who rules, and how was the power to so rule obtained?"—G. C., Greencastle, Ind.

The government of China is very peculiar. It has no constitution. The laws of the empire are laid down in a code of the "regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty," which prescribe the government of the states to be based upon the government of the family. The emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and he alone can perform the great religious ceremonies. The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the Nei-ko, comprising four members, two Tartar and two Chinese, with two assistants from the Han-Lin, or great college, who are to see that nothing is done contrary to the code mentioned above, or to the sacred books of Confucius. These members are the ministers of state, and are appointed by the emperor at his pleasure. Under their orders are the six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. Besides these, there is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors, who are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. The power to rule was obtained by conquest, and is retained in hereditary succession, constantly the subject of plotting, murder and other crimes to obtain the throne.

Why Gomez Wasn't There.

"Why were not Gen. Gomez and his men permitted to take part in the celebration of Spanish evacuation in Havana?"—A. S., Columbus, Kan.

The United States government has never recognized the so-called Cuban republic. It recognizes no authority in Cuba since the surrender except our own. Gomez is a general of that paper republic, and to allow him to parade, with his troops, would be to give the insurgent government a quasi-recognition. Very properly this was not done.

The United States is pledged to give Cuba her independence; but this does not mean to turn the island over to the alleged republic, but to arrange for the organization of an entirely new republic, in which all classes of Cubans shall be represented.

Rights of Negroes.

"The 14th amendment of the Constitution gives the negro a right to vote; now some of the southern states are disfranchising the negro and will not allow him the right of suffrage. Can not the general government enforce that amendment? If not, why not?"—G. W. M., White Plains, Ala.

You fail into a very common error of supposing that citizenship means the right to vote. It does not. A child born in the United States is a citizen from the moment of its birth. If a boy, however, he has no right to vote till he is 21. If a girl, she never has the right to vote in most states, yet she is a citizen. The United States government makes a person a citizen of the United States, but his right to vote he gets from the state in which he resides.

The 14th amendment to the constitution, in its first section, makes the negroes citizens, but it does not attempt to confer upon them the power to vote. That power is left to the state legislatures. But the second section, if states do not allow the blacks to vote, their representation in the United States Congress can be diminished in proportion.

You ask why this is not enforced? Because no law has been passed by Congress prescribing the manner of enforcement. A constitutional provision does not enforce itself. There must be a law specifying how this is to be done. As long as there is no law, this section is of no practical use.

The 15th amendment prohibits any deprivation of the right to vote on account of race or color. But it does not forbid a law which excludes those who can not read or write; it does not forbid a property qualification, or any other limitation on the right of suffrage

To Deodorize Skins.

G. W. C., Port Loveca, Tex., sends the following in answer to the query of J. W. B., Bedford, Iowa:

"If he will lay the skins in swift running water for a few hours it will deodorize them. The skin should be fully immersed, and fastened so as to float in the water. The above method I used while a boy, in Ohio."

K. H. K., Paradise, Wash., sends this for the same purpose:

"To divest mink, muskrat and skunk skins of their musk, soak in cold water, wash in warm water and soap; then put in the flesh side sulphuric acid diluted one-half; let it stay on 20 minutes or so; have ready some saleratus water, into which dip your skins for two hours. Take out and wash, then sprinkle on salt for 24 hours, when scrape off and work till dry.

"Another cheaper way is to wash as before, then sprinkle on oak bark and make a strong ooze for three or four days, till the hair is set; then throw that away and put on a weak ooze for eight or nine months, according to thickness; then dry and oil, and all fragrance will have disappeared."

The Moon's Phases.

C. F., Rivesville, W. Va.: The phases of the moon are due to the changes in the relative position of the moon and earth. The moon shines by the reflected light of the sun. The half toward the sun is illuminated, the other half dark. At new moon we can see only the edge of the lighted half, or a crescent. Day after day we see more of the lighted half, until at full moon we see all of it. Then we see less and less, until none is visible, and the next phase is new moon again.

Cheap Acoustic Telephone.

W. G. B., Suamico, Wis., has our thanks for this description:

"In your issue of December 29, C. S. S. asked, 'How are acoustic telephones made?' I have one reaching from my store to house, distance 177 feet; can hear common conversation perfectly, and tapping with fingers on the box can be heard at the other end of line, in next room, with door closed between. Will explain how it is made. (Both ends are alike, of course.) Take a common cigar box, scrape the bottom quite thin; nail against the wall two narrow brackets, proper height to be convenient, far enough apart that the ends of the box may rest on; fasten box to brackets with small nails. Make a very small hole through bottom of box to pass wire through; fasten wire in by twisting end around small nail, or with a common button. Bore hole through building, sash, or wherever the wire is to pass out, large enough that the wire will not touch any wood. It must leave the box in a straight line. To get the wire up out of the way (mine is 12 feet from the ground) make the top bracket the widest. This will tip the top of the box outward, and the wire can be raised as high as needed and still the wire will leave the box in a straight line. Next important part is fastening wire up out of the way. Make a small ring out of stiff wire, attach to another wire loosely; this may be fastened to building or pole, but the ring must not rest against anything solid. It is not necessary that the wire should be in a direct line from point to point, but the crooks should not be too abrupt. Fasten up wire at least twice in 200 feet. Stretch wire tight and fasten in manner described before. I used copper wire about double the size of wrapping twine; would use larger for any greater distance. Wire must not rest against any solid substance. Tin cans may work as well or better than my boxes. Can't work better. I believe they can be used with lines at least one-fourth of a mile long."

Chilblains.

D. W. B., Hewins, Kan., sends the following. If any one can help him we will be glad to publish the formula:

"Please give me a remedy for frostbite or chilblains. When in the army I got my feet frozen. Ever since in the winter time, the bottoms of my feet get sore, the skin puffs up, a yellowish matter forms under the skin; towards spring it breaks, and finally the skin sloughs off. In the summer I am not bothered. I never tried anything that helped me yet."

The Fairfax Stone.

J. A. M., Surry, Va., has our thanks for the following:

"Magill's History of Virginia has the following to say concerning the Fairfax Stone, referred to by P. H. N.:

"'Lord Culpeper received an immense grant of land from the King, in what is known as the northern neck of Virginia, which embraced the territory lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, as far back as the headwaters of the north branch of the Potomac, which lie in the Alleghany mountains. Here a stone was afterwards planted called the Fairfax Stone, and a line drawn from it to the head waters of the Rappahannock, and all the territory from this line between these rivers, down to the Chesapeake Bay, was included in the magnificent present."

Foreign Representatives.

B. A. C., Clayton, Ill.: All the chief countries of the world have ambassadors or ministers at Washington, to attend to diplomatic business for their governments.

The following countries have ambassadors: France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia.

The following have Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary: Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China Columbia, Denmark, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hondaras Nicaragua, Salvador, Haiti, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela.

Costa Rica has a minister resident.

The countries with which we trade have nearly 500 consuls and consular officers, located in the various commercial cities of the United States, to attend to commercial affairs.

"Old Abe."

The Blade is indebted to W. E. V., Bloomdale, O., for the following answer to a recent query:

"'Old Abe' was the Wisconsin war eagle. This famous eagle died in the state house park at Madison, Wisconsin in 1881. This bird was the property of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, and was carried through the last three years of the civil war. The bird became a national pet, and was welcomed with delight wherever he was taken. The sale of colored lithographs of 'Old Abe' in Chicago in 1865 brought $16,308.93."

Miscellaneous.

C. C. F., Cowden, Ill.: We are not sure, but we think not.

Subscriber, Mt. Holly, Pa.: Send your full name. Read Rules above.

J. H. K., McCordsville, Ind.: Apply to the Secretary of the Interior.

W. S., Sciota, Ill.: We know of no way of obtaining the information.

H. T. H., Scotch Ridge, O.: We do not recall the names of any of them.

J. B., Inez, W. Va.: Mrs. Cleveland's maiden name was Frances Folsom.

R. L. T., Craigfield, Tenn.: Send your name if you wish a reply. Initials don't go.

C. E. L., Springfield, Mo.: The color of countries on maps is only to distinguish them.

A. T. L., Geneva, Ind.: We have no national holidays. All holidays are created by state laws.

W. G. R., Toledo, O.: We are obliged to decline to keep the run of premiums on coins. Consult a dealer.

W. O. G., Percival, Iowa: The law in each state fixes the weight of a bushel of corn. Any lawyer will tell you the law of your state.

A. S. B., Pekin, Iowa: If a weight is suspended at the middle of a line stretched between two points, the pull on each hook is just half its weight.

L. G. H., Idlewood, Ill.: About a year ago we gave notice in the Bureau that we could not undertake to give premiums on old coins, and stated the reasons fully.

Jones, Atlanta, Ill.: If you will send your real name and address, as required by Rule 1, and state one question you wish answered, as required by Rule 2, we will endeavor to try.

B. S., Jackson, Mich.: The United States owned no islands in the Pacific previous to the war, but we, Great Britain and Germany have had joint control of the Samoan islands for years.

F. B. T., Richmond, Ind.: For such furbearing game as you mention, you will probably have to go to the forests of Canada to find them plenteous enough to make it profitable.

S. M. L., Randolph, O.: The President's Cabinet officers were given in last week's Bureau. The position of ambassador to Great Britain is vacant just now, but will be filled shortly.

A. A. B., Ochiltree, Kan.: The eclipse of the moon on Dec. 27 last was caused by the earth getting between the moon and the sun so that the moon was in the earth's shadow. All eclipses of the moon result from that cause.

D. W. H., Pleasant Lake, Ind.: The way to encourage the planting and care of tree is to get children to take an interest in it. They will retain that interest, as a rule, through life. So from the beginning Arbor Day exercises have been held in schools.

A. R. Plumtree, N. C.: The moon or sun looks larger when rising or setting than when in mid-heaven, because its rays, when on the horizon, come to us through many miles of dense atmosphere, being thus refracted. Any school astronomy explains the phenomenon.

M. B. F., McConnell, Va.: Christmas came on Sunday in 1898. In 1899 it will be on Monday, 1900 on Tuesday, 1901 on Wednesday, 1902 on Thursday, 1903 on Friday, and in 1904, which is the next leap year, on Sunday. You can count ahead as far as you wish, following the method of skipping one day in leap year.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Happy Chance.

"Your money or your life!" cried the robber.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the artist, and he drew a pistol.

The artist had no money, and, according to the critics, not much life, but that was not why he laughed.

He laughed because he belonged to that school which draws rapidly and boldly, rather than the school which draws laboriously, with great attention to detail.—Detroit Journal.

A Water-Color.

Showman—This, ladies and gentlemen, is the most realistic picture of the Spanish navy extant.

Uncle Reuben—Why, that looks like—like—

Showman—Like blue water, sir.

Uncle Reuben—Well, where's the Spanish navy?

Showman—Under the water, sir. Please step aside and let the rest of the crowd see.—Judge.

What Could He Do?

"Here is a case of a girl who shot a man just because he tried to embrace her," he said.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I would not know how to use a revolver if I had one," she returned carelessly And then —!—Chicago Post

It Does.

Mabel—Do you think the use of slang by a young woman could ever lead to profanity?

Abel—It might on the part of the man who heard her.—Indianapolis Journal.

Salt Rheum

Intense Suffering—Could Not Sleep—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My friends believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAGEY, Elroy, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

FITS Can Be Permanently CURED

If you suffer from Epileptic Spasms or Spells, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., have children or relatives that do so, or know people that are afflicted, My New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PERMANENTLY cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," free. When writing, please give full name, AGE, and postoffice and express address. Correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D., May Laboratory, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Whatever may be thought or said of Richard Harding Davis, his ability as a writer of incisive English, of making a word-picture of scenes that he has witnessed so vivid that the reader is thrilled by the realism of what is represented, can not be denied. And in no work of his is this power more clearly shown than in his latest book, The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, brought out by the Scribners. As it was read in serial form in the magazine when it first appeared, this picture making quality was apparent, but it is even more so when the chapters are considered as a continuous whole. It comes from the ability to seize the salient points in a passing event and so arranging them that the mind instantly grasps the situation.

A great deal of literature about the war has already been placed before the public, and, doubtless, there will be much more, and of greater value, as the facts are sifted out and looked at without excitement or prejudice, but Davis's work will always find interested readers, for he has described what he saw with a keen sense of the dramatic and yet without hysterics.

Mr. Davis was on the flagship New York during the bombardment of the batteries at Matanzas, and here is a little bit of description:

The ninth volume of Thackeray's works, the fine biographical edition issued by the Harpers, comprises The Christmas Books of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh as follows: Flore et Zephyr; Mrs. Perkins' Ball; Our Street; Dr. Birch and His Young Friends; Rebecca and Rowena; The Kickleburys on the Rhine, and The Rose and the Ring.

Mrs. Ritchie opens her introduction with an account of her father's friendship with Edward FitzGerald, which, she says, lasted from 1829 to 1880. "sometimes carried on with words and signs, sometimes in silence, but it did not ever brenk off, though at times it passed through the phases to which all that is alive must be subject; it is only the dead friendships which do not vary any more."

She copies profusely from a book of drawings and quotations which Mr. FitzGerald sent to them after her father's death, and very amusing they are. The letters of Mr. Thackeray which are included in the introduction are like himself, and when that is said nothing more is needed.

Books Received.

The Old Adam and the New Eve. By Rudolf Golm. Geo. H. Richmond & Son, New York.

The Money Market. By E. F. Benson. Drexel Biddle Philadelphia.

Stories from Ninon. By Emile Zola. George H. Richmond & Son, New York.

Niobe. By Jonas Lie. George H. Richmond & Son, New York.

Our Children in Old Scotland and Nova Scotia. By Emma M. Stirling. C. N. Speakman, Coatesville, Pa.

Red White and Blue Days. By Ruth Louise Sheldon. H. Ingalls Kimball, New York.

Historical Tales. By Charles Morris. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Could Not Move.

"My sister had inflammatory rheumatism and was so that she could not move We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time she was well and she has never felt any symptoms of rheumatism since. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others."—C. H. Frederick, 253 East 4th street, Mansfield, Ohio.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, headache.

THEY NICKNAMED HIM.

Shuja-ul-Mulk, mehtar of Chitral, is the fourth son of old Aman-ul-Mulk, "the wrestler."

During the trouble in 1895 Sir George Robertson of England saw fit to consider that Amir-ul-Mulk, the reigning mehtar,

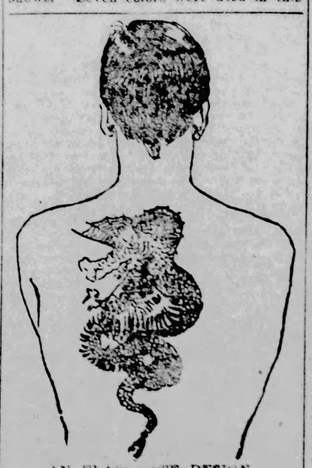
SHUJA-UL-MULK, MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

had resigned. He accordingly set up his brother, Shuja-ul-Mulk, as mehtar.

This little fellow amused everybody by his princely gravity. The soldiers nicknamed him "Sugar-and-Milk," for obvious reasons.

IN SEVEN COLORS.

Tattooing has become an art of much elaboration, as the accompanying design shows. Seven colors were used in this



AN ELABORATE DESIGN.

decoration and the subject expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result, although he could only see its reflection in a mirror.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lung Fever in Horses.

W. J. G., Washington:—Lung fever of itself is not contagious, but there is a disease known as pink-eye or influenza that has carried off thousands of horses. The disease is cantagious, and the cause of the visitation among horses is obscure. It is thought by many to be blood poison which spreads through the air. Treatment at times is unavailing. The best thing to do is, when the horse is seen to be affected, put him in a wide stall, away from draughts of air. Blanket and wrap him well, and feed him soft nourishing cooked food. Put an ounce of saltpetre in his drinking water once a day for three days. Take of carbonate of ammonia, 2 ozs.; gentian, 2 ozs. Make into 8 balls with linseed meal and give one night and morning. If the bowels are costive give small injections of warm water, but no physic. When the horse is over the worst, if there is swelling in the legs or sheath, give this: Iodide of potassium, 1 oz.; carbonate of ammonia, 1 oz.; powdered gentian, 1 oz. Make into 8 balls, and give one morning and evening. The horse must have the best of care.

Sorghum Ground for Cattle.

M. V. B., Indiana:—Sorghum seed ground is not as valuable as corn meal for cattle, yet it is a good feed mixed with bran or corn meal, or bran, corn meal and ground oats. The fattening property of sorghum ground is in proportion, if the editor remembers correctly of about 83 per cent of the sorghum ground to 100 of corn meal. Neither corn nor sorghum should be fed for any length of time to cattle.

Hoven Blown.

J. S. T., Michigan: Your cow was attacked with hoven, a trouble that is caused by the generation of gas from food. The corn fodder was very likely the cause. When you could not get the physic to work you should have given her an injection of warm water and soap. In case the swelling is bad, the first thing to do is to plunge a trochar or sharp knife into the rumen, beginning between the last rib and the spine of the haunch bone, and from four to six inches from the back bone, cutting downward. The cut may be made sufficiently wide to insert the hand and remove the contents of the stomach. Then run a stitch through from the skin to the inner part of the stomach at the lower portion of the cut, so that the contents of the stomach may not escape into the cavity of the abdomen. After the contents are turned out, clean the edges of the wound, sew up first the coats of the stomach, turning the edges in, and next the outer wound. Or in a case not so urgent, a cut may be made an inch wide and a piece of bent wire put in the wound to keep the cut spread until the gas escapes. Then sew up and apply a pitch plaster. The wire should be bent so that it will have a top so wide that it can not get into the wound. It is always best first to try a physic or injection Frost-bitten corn fodder, if fed too free ly, may cause hoven.

Abortion in Cows.

A. W., New York: The Blade recently gave the causes and prevention of abortion in cows. There are cases where the cause can not be traced. The premature dropping of the calf usually occurs from the fourth to the seventh month, and at times becomes epidemic in the dairy. Teasing by the bull, heating condition powders, too much physic blows on the belly, smutty or mouldy grain, too rich food, and other things may cause abortion. The odor of uterine discharges of a cow in abortion may cause any cow with calf in a dairy to abort. A preventive measure is to give 2 oz. chlorate of potash daily for a few days. A cow in pregnancy should be kept away from the bull. Give the cow during her pregnancy, one quart of corn mixed with a teaspoonful of fresh, finely ground bone every morning.

Bitter Milk.

V. R. P., Iowa: Your cow's blood is out of condition. The remedy is to give her a full pound of sulphate of magnesia dissolved in three pints of warm water, through a common drenching horn. After this has operated, give her a daily dose of 1 oz. of hyposulphite of soda for two weeks. This will neutralize the acidity in the milk and bring it to a normal condition. The hyposulphite of soda may be given in a mess of scalded bran or some cut feed.

Lump Between Jaws—Tongue Swollen.

E. W., Wisconsin: Examine your cow's teeth and mouth to learn if there is a piece of splint or other substance that gives her pain. If nothing is found poultice the part for a full day. Then dry well and give her, through a drenching horn or wine bottle, 1 drachm iodide of potassium in a pint of water. It may be necessary to continue this for 15 or 18 days. It may cause discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin, but this need cause no alarm. Cattle thrive under the treatment. If the running at the nose becomes very heavy, the medicine may be stopped for a day or two and then given again.

Hot Air Incubator.

E. J. D., West Virginia: The space required to describe a hot water incubator cannot be spared in this column, but the editor will endeavor to put you in a way to get full information.

Mare Gone Lame.

M. B. F., Michigan: The enlargement of which you speak cannot be on the inside of the leg, opposite the stifle joint, as that is too high on the body. It must be on the inside of the hock joint. Your veterinary surgeon did right in blistering the part. If the seat of the pain is where you speak, you cannot be too careful about learning the seat of the trouble. It may be in the foot, which you are advised to examine carefully. Look over and around the frog. See if the foot is perfectly sound. Feel along the tendons of the leg to see if there is soreness. Press your fingers over the small of the back, to find out if there is tenderness. If the seat of the pain is on the inside of the hock joint, take of red iodide of mercury 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub in a bit about the size of a hulled walnut. Wash off once a day with warm water and soap, and after drying apply the mercury and lard again. Keep this up for six days. Then wash with warm water and soap, and heal with unsalted lard.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, And Sick Women Well.

For over thirty years this celebrated remedy has been making women's lives happier—healthier—safer.

Many thousands of women have testified to its wonderful effect.

It is the one medicine that can be depended upon when there is any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism.

It purifies, heals, soothes, builds up. It is needed when backaches make life miserable—when a sickening, dragging, bearing-down feeling makes work a weary agony and play impossible—when disagreeable drains give proof of burning inflammation—when sick headache, nervous irritability, loss of energy and appetite are the reminder of unhealthful irregularity or painful periods.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 868 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ill. "I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains in the lower part of my bowels, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine. I never forget to recommend it to all suffering women. I consider myself a living testimonial of the benefits of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets help the effect of all other medicines by keeping the liver active and the bowels open. At all dealers—*get what you ask for.*

The Farmstead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cow's Complaint.

Buddhist priests are constantly active in China, Japan, and other eastern countries, making and circulating tracts and leaflets condemning the use of flesh food and inculcating the principles of kindness to animals. One of these missionary priests a few years ago wrote and circulated very widely at his own expense, a poem entitled, "The Cow's Complaint," for an English translation of which we are indebted to a medical friend in China, and from which we quote the following stanzas:

"Despite my long and useful life,
They give me to the butcher's knife.
He ties me up without a tear,
And cuts my throat from ear to ear.

"My mouth is dumb, unformed for cries,
But hot tears glisten in my eyes.
Soon all my luckless flesh and bone
Ungrateful mortals fatten on.

"My murderers shall come to grief,
Along with all who relish beef;
When I'm a man and you a cow,
I'll treat you as you treat me now."
—J. H. Kellogg, in Good Health, December.

Poison in Wild Cherry Leaves.

So many instances have been recorded in which cattle were poisoned by eating the leaves of wild cherry trees or shrubs that the chemists of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station recently undertook to determine the amount of poison in these leaves. The results are recorded by Messrs. Morse and Howard in Bulletin 56. In it they say that the poisonous property of all species of cherry leaves is due to hydrocyanic acid, popularly known as prussic acid. This compound does not exist as such in the growing leaf, but is derived from a class of substances called glucosides, of which amygdalin is the type peculiar to the cherry. This, or a closely allied body, is to be found not only in the leaves and bark but especially in the stones of the cherries, peaches, and plums, and the seeds of the apple. By the action of moisture and a vegetable ferment called emulsin, which exists in the plant, a complex chemical reaction takes place, that begins in the leaf the moment connection with the circulatory system is cut off. The three products of this reaction are hydrocyanic acid, grape sugar and benaldehyde, or bitter almond oil.

There is a popular opinion that the leaves of the cherry are poisonous only when cut and in the wilted condition; that cattle may safely nibble them from the growing shrub without danger of injury; and that they are quite harmless when dried. Our observations, however, prove these views to be but partially correct. As a matter of fact, distillations of samples, made within twenty minutes of cutting show that the freshly cut leaves yield nearly as much acid as the wilted ones do when calculated on the weight of fresh material taken, and when eaten fresh the character of the juices within the animal stomach is such as to render the organ a most favorable place for the conduct of the reaction in which prussic acid is liberated.

On the other hand, while it is true that the thoroughly dried leaves yield a comparatively small amount of acid, still they may always produce some, and as ordinarily dried in the hay-field, they may be capable of generating a considerable quantity of the poison. The desirability of carefully excluding them from all hay is therefore apparent.

The symptoms of cherry poisoning in cattle as stated by Dr. Chestnut, in his bulletin, "Principal Poisonous Plants of the United States," include "labored respiration, diminished pulse, numbness, fright, protruding eyeballs, convulsions, and death from paralysis of the lungs. In some cases there is considerable frothing at the mouth; in all there is a characteristic odor of prussic acid in the breath."

According to Pirthe, the fatal dose of the anhydrous acid for an adult person, is about one grain, or 65 milligrams. At this rate about one-half a pound of the black cherry leaves may be considered as a fatal quantity for a cow to eat. New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station.

Frosted Combs: No Eggs.

The Leghorns cannot be beaten for egg production, but their bodies are not as large as might be desired. The Golden Wyandots on the contrary have large bodies, rose combs, yellow legs and have the advantage of feathering out quickly in maturing early, being excellent foragers and while necessitating them to get the most these fowls will stand as much neglect as any breed and still do pretty well. They have rose combs, and if cared for fairly these will not become frozen enough to stop their laying. This fall my White Leghorn pullets began laying as early and before I knew it their combs were touched with frost and the laying stopped for a month or more. The breed just mentioned will stand the cold better, and so beginning to lay in October when hatched in April or May, they give a good percentage of eggs while the price is good.—R. S. Miller.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

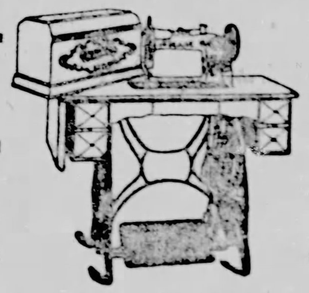
THE WORLD RENOWNED SPECIALIST.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 24 First National Bank building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness by the proper remedies as employed. The Institute has no C. O. D. scheme on foot. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment from curious eyes. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00



Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all foot motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is as simple as a child's toy.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, quality and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 1 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Scre

Talmage's Sermon.

USE OF ENERGY.

A DISCUSSION OF COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MEN.

Dr. Talmage In His Sermon Discusses Some of the Issues of the Day.

From a text probably never before discoursed upon, Dr. Talmage, in this sermon, shows how some people multiply their resources for usefulness, and in a novel way urges the putting forth of more energy in right directions. Text, II Samuel, xviii:3: "Thou art worth ten thousand of us."

One of the most wondrous characters of his time was David. A red-haired boy, he could shepherd a flock or carry "ten loaves and ten slices of milk cheese to his brothers in the regiment," or with leathern thong, stone-loaded, bring down a giant whose armor weighed two hundred weight of metal, or cause a lion which roared at him in rage to roar with pain as he flung it, dying, to the roadside, or could marshal a host or rule an empire, or thumb a harp so skillfully that it cured Paul's dementia—a harp from whose strings dripped pastorals, elegies, lyrics, triumphal marches, benedictions. Now, this man, a combination of music and heroics, of dithyrambs and battlefields, of country quietudes and statesmanship, is to fit out a military expedition. Four thousand troops, according to Josephus, were sent into the field. The captains were put in command of the companies, and the colonels in command of the regiments, which were disposed into right wing, left wing and center. General Joab, General Abishai and General Ittai are to lead these three divisions; but who shall take the field as commander-in-chief? David offers his services, and proposes to go to the front. He will lead them in the awful charge, for he has not a cowardly nerve in all his body. He did not propose to have his troops go into perils which he himself would not brave, and the battlefield required as much courage then as now, for the opposing forces must, in order to do any execution at all, come up to within positive reach of saber and spear. But there came up from the troops and civilians a mighty protest against David's taking the field. His life was too important to the nation. If he went down, the empire went down; whereas, if the whole four thousands of the ranks were slain, another army might be marshaled and the defeat turned into victory. The army and the nation practically cried out, "No! No! You cannot go to the front. We estimate you as ten thousand men. Thou art worth ten thousand of us!"

That army and that nation, then and there, reminded David and now remind us, of the fact which we forget, or never appreciate at all, that some people are morally or spiritually worth far more than others, and some worth far less. The census and statistics of neighborhoods, of churches, of nations, serve their purpose, but they can never accurately express the real state of things. The subject that I want to present to-day is that those who have especial opportunity especial graces, especial wealth, especial talent, especial eloquence, ought to make up by especial assiduity and consecration for those who have less opportunities and less gifts. You ought to do ten times more for God and human uplifting than those who have only a tenth of your equipment. The rank and file of the four thousand of the text told the truth when they said: "Thou art worth ten thousand of us."

In no city of its size are there so many men of talent as are gathered in this capital of the American nation. Some of the states are at times represented by men who have neither talents nor good morals. Their political party compensates them for partisan services by sending them to Congress or by securing for them position in the War or Navy or Pension or Printing departments. They were nobodies before they left home and they are nobodies here. But they are exceptional. All the states of the Union generally send their most talented men, and men of exemplary lives and noble purposes. Some of them have the gifts and qualifications of ten men, of a hundred men—yea, of a thousand men—and their constituents could truthfully employ the words of my text any say, "Thou art worth ten thousand of us."

With such opportunity are they augmenting their usefulness in every possible direction? Many of them are, some of them are not. It is a stupendous thing to have power—political power, social power, official power. It has often been printed and often quoted as one of the wise sayings of the ancients, "Knowledge is power." Yet it may as certainly be power for evil as for good. The lightning express rail train has power for good, if it is on the track, but horrible power for disaster if it leaves the track and plunges down the embankment. The ocean steamer has power for good, sailing in right direction and in safe waters and under good helmsman and wide-awake watchman on the lookout, but indescribable power for evil if under full headway it strikes the breakers. As steam power or electricity or water forces may be stored in boilers, in dynamos, in reservoirs, to be employed all over a town or city, so God sometimes puts in one man enough faith to supply thousands of men with courage. If a man happens to be thus endowed, let him realize his opportunity and improve it. At this time millions of men are stremble lest this nation make a mistake and enter upon some policy of government for the islands of the sea that will founder the republic. God will give to a few men on both sides of this question faith and courage for all the rest. There are two false positions many are now taking, false as false can be. The one is that if we decline to take under full charge Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines we make a declination that will be disastrous to our nation, and other nations will take control of those archipelagoes and rule them, and perhaps to our humiliation and destruction. The other theory is that if we take possession of those once Spanish colonies, we invite foreign interference and enter upon a career that will finally be the demolition of this government. Both positions are immeasurable mistakes. God has set apart this continent for free government and the triumphs of Christianity, and we may take either the first or the second course without ruin. We may say to those islands, "We do not want you, but we have set you free; now stay free, while we see that the Spanish panther never again puts its paws on your neck." Or we may invite the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and say to the Philippines, "Get ready, by education and good morals, for free government, and at the right time you shall be one of our territories, on the way to be one of the states." And there is no power in Europe, Asia, or Africa, or all combined, that could harm this nation in its world-wide endeavor. God is on the side of the right, and by earnest imploration for divine guidance on the part of this nation we will be led to do the right. We are on the brink of nothing. There is no frightful crisis. This train of republican and democratic institutions is a through train, and all we want is to have the engineer and the brakeman and the conductor attend to their business and the passengers keep their places. We want men in this nation with faith enough for all. We want here and there a David worth ten thousand men.

A vast majority of men have no surplus of confidence for others and hardly enough confidence for themselves. They go through life saying depressing things and doing depressing things. They chill prayer meetings, discourage charitable institutions, injure commerce, and kill churches. They blow out lights when they ought to be kindling them. They hover around a dull fire on their own hearth, and take up so much room that no one can catch the least caloric, instead of stirring the hearth into a blaze, the crackle of whose back-log would invite the whole neighborhood to come in to feel the abounding warmth and see the transfiguration of the faces. As we all have to guess a great deal about the future, let us guess something good, for it will be more encouraging, and the guess will be just as apt to come true. What a lot of ingrates the Lord has at his table! People who have had three meals a day for fifty years, and yet fear that they will soon have to rattle their knife and fork on an empty dinner plate. How many have had, winter and spring and summer and fall, clothing for sixty years, but expect an empty wardrobe shortly! How many have lived under free institutions all their days, but fear that the United States may be telescoped in some foreign collision! Oh, but the taxes have gone up. Yet, but thank God it is easier, with money, to pay the taxes now that they are up, than it was without money to pay the taxes when they were down. We want a few men who have faith in God and that mighty future which holds several things, among them a millennium. Columbanus said to his friend, "Deicolus, why are you always smiling?" The reply was, "Because no one can take my God from me!" We want more men to feel that they have a mission to cheer others and to draw up the corners of people's mouths which have a long while been drawn down—more Davids who can shepherd whole flocks of bright hopes, and can strike down a Goliath of despair and of whom we can say, "Thou art worth ten thousand to us."

I admit that this thought of my text fully carried out, would change many of the world's statistics. Suppose a village is said to have a thousand inhabitants, and that one-half of them, namely five hundred, have for years been becoming less in body, and through niggardliness and grumbling, less in soul. Each one of these is only one-half of what he once was. The original five hundred have been reduced one-half in moral quality, and are really only two hundred and fifty. Suppose that the other five hundred have maintained their original status, and are neither better or worse. Then the entire population of that village is seven hundred and fifty. But suppose another village of a thousand, and five hundred of them, as the years go by, through mental and spiritual culture, augment themselves until they are really twice the men and women they originally were, and the other five hundred remain unchanged, and are neither better nor worse, then the population of that village is fifteen hundred. Meanness is substraction and nobility is addition. According as we grow rise in the scale of holiness and generosity and consecration, you are worth five or ten or fifty or a hundred or a thousand or ten thousand others.

Notice, my friend, that this David, warrior, strategist, minstrel, master of blank verse, and stone-slinger at the giant, whom the soldiers of the text estimated clear up into the thousand-fold of usefulness, on this particular occasion stayed at home or is his place of temporary residence. General Joab, General Abishai, and General Ittai, who commanded the boys in the right wing and left wing and center, did their work bravely, and left twenty-five thousand of the Lord's enemies dead on the field, and many of the survivors got entangled in the woods of Ephraim and mixed up in the bushes, and stumbled over the stumps of trees, and fell into the bogs, and were devoured of wild beasts which seized them in the thickets. But David did his work at home. We all huzza for heroes who have been in battle, and on their return what procession we form, and what triumphal arches we spring, and what banquets we spread, and what garlands we wreathe, and what orations we deliver, and what bells we ring, and what cannonades we fire! But do we do justice to the stay-at-homes? David, who was worth ten thousand of those who went out to meet the Lord's enemies in the woods of Ephraim, that day did his work in retirement. Oh, the world needs a day of judgment, to give many of the stay-at-homes proper recognition. In the different wars the sons went to the front, and on ship's deck or battlefield exposed their lives and earned the admiration of the country, but how about the mothers and fathers who, through long years, taught those sons the noble sentiments that inspired them to go, and then gave them up, when perhaps a few words of earnest protest would have kept them on the farm and in the homestead? The day of floral reward will reveal the self-sacrifice and the fidelity of thousands who never in all their lives received one word of praise. Oh, ye unknown, ye faithful and Christian and all-enduring stay-at-homes! I have no power now to do you justice, but I tell you of one who has the power, and of the day when he will put it forth. It will be the day when the thimble and the ladle, and the darning-needle, and the washtub, and the spinning-wheel, and the scythe, and the threshing machine, and the hammer, and the trowel, and the plow, will come to as high an appreciation as a twenty-four pounder, or the sword, or the battering ram that pounded down the wall, or the flag that was hoisted on the scaled parapets.

The warrior David of my text showed more self-control and moral prowess in staying at home, than he could have shown commanding in the field. He was a natural warrior. Martial airs stirred him. The glitter of opposing shields fired him. He was one of those men who feel at home in the saddle, patting the neck of a pawing cavalry horse. But he suppressed himself. He obeyed the command of the troops whom he would like to have commanded. Some of the greatest Sedans and Austerlitzes have been in back-woods kitchens, or in the nursery, with three children down with scarlet fever, soon to join the two already in the churchyard, or amid domestic wrongs and outrages enough to transform angels into devils, or in commercial life within their own counting rooms in time of Black Friday panics, or in mechanical life in their own carpenter shop, or on the scaffolding of walls, swept by cold or smitten by heat. No telegraphic wires reported the crisis of the conflict, no banners was ever waved to celebrate their victory; but God knows, and God will remember, and God will adjust, and by him the falling of a tear is as certainly noticed as the burning of a world, and the flutter of a sparrow's wing as the flight of the apocalyptic archangel. Oh, what a God we have for small things as well as big things! David no more helped at the front than he helped at home.

The four regiments mobilized for the defense of the throne of Israel, were right in protestifg against David's exposure of his life at the front. Had he been pierced of an arrow, or cloven down with a battleax, or fatally slung from snorting war-charger, what a disaster for the throne of Israel! Absalom, his son, was a low fellow, and unfit to reign, his two chief characteristics were his handsome face and his long hair—so long, that when he had it cut that which was scissored off weighed "two hundred shekels, after the king's weight," and when a man has nothing but a handsome face and an exuberance of hair, there is not much of him. The capture or slaying of David would have caused a calamity irreparable. Unnecessary exposure would have been a crime for David, as it is a crime for you.

Some people think it is a bright thing to put themselves in unnecessary peril. They like to walk up to the edge of a precipice and look over, defying vertigo, or go among contagions, when they can be of no use but to demonstrate their bravado, or with geo-driving horses which are only harnessed whirlwinds, or see how close they can walk in front of a trolly car without being crushed or spring on a railroad train after it has started, or leap off a railroad train before it has stopped. Their life is a series of narrow escapes, careless of what predicament their family would suffer at their sudden taking off, or of the misfortunes that might come to their business partners, or the complete failure of their life work if a coroner's jury must be called in to decide the style of their exit. They do not take into consideration what their life is worth to others. Taken off through such recklessness, they go criminals. There was not one man among those four full regiments of four thousand Israelites that would have so much enjoyed being in the fight as David, but he saw that he could serve his nation best by not putting on helmet and shield and sword, and so he took the advice of the armed men and said; "What seemeth to you best I will do." I warrant you will die soon enough without teasing and bantering casualty to see if it can launch you into the next world.

In nine cases out of ten the fatalities every day reported are not the fault of engineers, or brakemen or conductors or cab drivers, but of the stupidity and recklessness of people at street or railroad crossing. They would like to have the Chicago limited express train, with three hundred passengers and advertised to arrive at a certain hour in a certain city, to slow up to let them get two minutes sooner to their destination, but not one farthing of their own or any one else's welfare dependent on whether they arrive one minute before 1 o'clock or one minute after. Ought to get permission from the railroad superintendent to mount beside the engineer of a locomotive, to realize how many evils of recklessness there are in the world—funeral processions whipping up to get across before the cowcatcher strikes the hearse; man of family with wife and children beside him in a wagon, evidently having made close calculation as to whether a stroke from the locomotive would put them backward or forward in the journey to the village cemetery; traveler on a railroad bridge hoping that he could get to the end of the bridge before the train reaches it. You have no right to put your life in peril unless by such exposure something is to be gained for others. What imbecility in thousands of Americans during our recent American-Spanish war, disappointed because the surrender came so soon, and they could not have the advantage of being shot at San Juan hill or brought down with yellow fever and carried on a litter to transport steamers already so many floating lazarettos, instead of thanking God that they got no nearer to the slaughter than Tampa or Chickamauga or the encampment at their own state capital, and mad at the government and mad at God because they could not get to the front in time to join the four thousand corpses that are now being transported from the tropics to the national cemeteries of the United States! Exposing and daring are admirable when duty calls, but keep out of their peril when nothing practical and useful is to be gained for your family or your country or your God. I admire the David of my text as he suppresses himself and enters the gates of the castle, as much as I admire him, when with his four fingers and thumb clutched into the grisly locks of Goliath's head, which he had decapitated, and Saul admiringly asks, "Whose son art thou, young man?" And David, blushing with genuine modesty, responds, "I am the son of thy servant, Jesse, the Bethlehemite."

Now, here is another important point: As there are so many people in the world who amount to little or nothing, you ought to augment yourself, and if not able, like David, to be worth ten thousand times more than others, you can command God's reinforcing grace to make yourself four times or three times or twice as much, read twice as much, give twice as much, go to church twice as much. Instead of spending your time finding fault with others, substitute your superior fidelity for their dereliction and default. In any church there are ten members worth all the other thousand. In every great business firm there is one man worth the other three partners. In every legislative hall, state or national, there are five men worth all the other fifty or hundred. Take the suggestion of my text and augment yourself. Make your one talent do the work of two, or your five talents do the work of ten, or your ten talents do the work of twenty. Multiply your forces of encouragement. Multiply the number of boosts you give to those who are trying to climb. Instead of being one man in a battalion, by your faith in God and new consecration, be a whole regiment, like the question of a general of a small army, when some one was counting the number of officers and soldiers of the opposing forces and the small number of their own army, and the general cried out in indignation, "How many do you take me to be?" David was ten thousand men. You ought to be at least two men in this battle for God and righteousness.

The daily papers say that my old friend, Jeremiah C. Lanphier, of New York, is dead at 90 years of age. But they are mistaken. That man can never die. He will live as long as heaven lives. He was the father of vitalized, vivified and arousing prayer meetings. He established the noon-day Fulton street prayer meeting, famous throughout Christendom, and more honored of God than any devotional meeting since the world began. He introduced the little bell on the prayer meeting table, which always tapped when prayers were prolix, or exhortations too long winded. Finding that many business men are from 12 to 1 o'clock at comparative leisure, he widely announced that at 12 o'clock of 23d of September, 1857, there would begin a prayer meeting of one hour in the small upper room of the Reformed church, on Fulton street, New York. Lanphier went to that room at 12 o'clock, and sat alone.

At half past 12 a man entered, and others came until there were six worshippers present. The meeting on the following noon day numbered 20 and the next day 40. Then the meeting became too large for the room, and it was taken into the main auditorium, and for 41 years that service has been the religious center of Christendom. Requests for prayer from all parts of the earth have come there, and the prayer offer been answered sometimes with a resound that has been heard throughout Christendom. Hundreds of thousands of souls have stepped into that Bethesda and been healed. That meeting started the great revival of 1858, in which it is estimated 500,000 souls were converted. When Monday morning, December 26, his soul ascended, I think he was met at the gate of Heaven by a welcoming throng as mighty as that which has greeted any admitted soul for five centuries. Humble and without any pretension, and without anything brilliant in his make-up, through faith in God and concentrated prayer, he shook the earth, and enraptured the heavens. He was worth ten thousand, yea a hundred thousand ordinary Christian workers. Dear old friend Lanphier, how I loved you!

When the consul-general came in his official row boat to take us off our great steamer in the haber of Constantinople, there were three things I wanted to see in that city of multiform enchantments, but most of all I was anxious to see that architectural gem of the ages, the Saint Sophia—once a church but now a mosque. I do not wonder that when Lamartine saw it he thanked God, and Pouqueville felt himself lifted into some other world. What pillars of porphyry, and walls of malachite, and hovering arches, and galleries which seemed to have alighted from heaven instead of being built up from earth! Mosaics, and mother of pearl, and arabesque, with wings bediamoned, and dome which scoops the sky, and staggers with its height and circumferance all those who gaze into it until they can look no more, but each succeeding time you look it seems higher and wider and grander, and more supernatural. All the then known world taxed to furnish the splendor of the mosque, and many of the great blocks of stone brought from Alexandria, from Athens from Thebes, from Baalbec. Marbles veined, and starred, and striped, and interlaced, and the whole building adorned with depths of blue, and whiteness of snow, and glow of fire, until all terms of magnificence are a depreciation, and years after you have most extravagant dreams struggle to rebuild it. But after all, I cannot forget that it is a destroyed church, and that on a day that God, was transferred to that religion which has Mohammed for its prophet. One day, certain years ago, a hundred thousand people had fled from the devastating war of the Turk, but all in vain, for Mohammed II., on horseback and followed by infuriated mobs rodes into that church, the hoofs declaring the sacred floors while the conqueror shouted the victory of superstition and invoked Allah, the god of Arabs and Turks, to accept the sacrifice. Oh, people, the decision was that a desecration, and what world-wide despair! But that which the nations now most need is a hero, a leader, a champion, an incarnated God, to turn all the mosques of superstition and all the basilicas of sin into temples of righteousness, and to rededicate this world, so long given up to wickedness and sin, to the God who in the beginning pronounced it very good. Such a hero, such a leader, such a champion, such an incarnated God we have. He comes riding in upon the white horse of eternal victory, and we can, in more exalted sense than that which the soldiers of David felt, cry out: "Thou are worth ten thousand of us."

The world has had other conquerors, yet they subdued only a nation or a continent; but he is one who is to be a conqueror of hemispheres. Other physicians have cured sufferings, but here is a doctor who gave sight to those who were born blind, and without surgery straightened the crooked back, and changed the numbness of paralysis into warm circulation, and who will yet extirpate all the ailments of the world, until the last cry of the world's distress shall change into a song of evidence. Other kings have ruled wide realms, but here is a king that will yet reign in all the earth as he now reigns in heaven. There have been other historians who told the story of nations, but here is one who tells us of things that occurred before the world was. There have been other generals who commanded men, but here was a general who commands seas and hurricanes. There have been other prophets, but here is one out of whose life and career Moses and David and Jeremiah and Ezekiel and Micah and Malachi and Zechariah dipped their inspiration. There have been other merciful hearts all up and down through the ages, but here is One who unites us with an everlasting love, and whose mercy antedates the birth of the first mountain, and the wash of the sea, and the radiance of the first aurora, and the chant of the morning stars at the creation, and will continue after the last rock has melted in the final conflagration, and Atlantic and Pacific oceans have rolled out of their beds, and the last night shall have folded up its shadow, and our Lord shall have cried out in the same words that sounded through the night of John's banishment on Patmos: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Then all the mightiest of heaven will gather around the incarnated God of whom I preach, each one saying it for himself, but altogether uttering it in mighty chorus: "Thou Son of David, thou Son of Mary, thou Son of God, thou art worth ten thousand of us!"

But I must not close without commending to you this wonderful Christ here and now as a panacea for all grief, and your triumph in all struggle. Down at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, a gentleman was telling me of one of our warships in Hampton Roads before it left for Northern waters. Some Christian ladies had much expense and with fine taste bought and furnished for that war vessel a pulpit, from which the chaplain might read the service and preach while on shipboard. The pulpit was made in the shape of a cross, and it was beautifully damasked and tasseled. The ship got into the battle before Santiago, and the vessels of the enemy began to fire, and their crews were struggling in the waters, when from this ship I speak of, the officers and sailors began to throw over chairs, planks, tables, to help the drowning save themselves, and while everything movable had been thrown overboard except the pulpit in the shape of a cross. After objection by some that it was too beautiful and valuable for that, it was hurled into the water, the cross was dropped into the sea. One of the drowning men seized it, but let go, and another seized, and the shout went from man to man, "Cling to the cross! cling to the cross!" Several of the drowning took the advice and held on until they were rescued and brought in safety to deck and shore and home, and I say to all the souls to-day sinking in the sea of sin, now and then this way and now that: Though the suns of temptation and disaster may splinter and knock from under you all other standing, cling to the cross! Oh, cross of love, I hold the cross and cling to it for your present and everlasting safety. Cling to the cross! for he who died upon it will save to the uttermost, and he is so good and so powerful and so mighty that he is worth infinitely more than ten thousand of us.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

THE WEST INDIES.

The West Indian waters have been the scene of many a fierce international conflict, and gallant warships of the old style here met in mighty conflicts; broadsides were fired at close range, and on the decks the dead were piled in bloody pyramids, till in one day in 1782 14,000 had been slaughtered, and the crews were too few to throw the dead into the sea. The West Indies have cost many a European nation dearly for title deeds. They have cost Spain her island empire and nearly ruined the peninsula. They have now cost the American States, which Britain lost when she fought for her West Indian islands, a vast amount of money in a contest for humanity, not a conquest for greed; and the end is not yet in sight.—Providence Telegram.

He Knew.

"Willie Jones," said Mr. Grimface, the schoolmaster, sternly, "I am very much afraid from your behavior you wish me to chastise you. Do you remember the old precept beginning 'Spare the rod'?"

"Yessir," said Willie. "Spare the rod and lose the fish."—Harper's Bazar.

La Grippe

Do your bones ache? Feel chilly at times? Been getting nervous of late? Somehow you think of the grip at once.

You know it's a disease for the weak, not the strong. A weakened body can't master the germs of the disease. Make yourself strong. Take

Scott's Emulsion

Rich blood and steady nerves make the best preventive.

After an attack, Scott's Emulsion lifts that terrible depression, and cures that tickling cough. 50c. and $1.00.

How Santiago Was Saved From Bombardment.

An army officer tells the following amusing story of the siege of Santiago de Cuba:

The officer detailed to take the first flag of truce into the beleaguered city was a surgeon who had spent 20 years on the Mexican frontier and spoke Spanish fluently. He had explicit instructions from General Shafter to demand the surrender of the city by noon, and to notify the Spanish commander that if Santiago would not capitulate by that time the bombardment of the town would begin at once, says the Detroit News.

The noon hour passed, but the American batteries were still silent. With growing impatience, General Shafter was awaiting the return of his envoy, while some of his staff officers were of the opinion that their comrade had been killed. Finally the general determined to dispatch another flag of truce, accompanied by an interpreter.

When the small party reached the lines of the enemy and inquired for Dr. G——, they received the astonishing intelligence that he was having a jolly good time at the club of the Spanish officers. There they found him, surrounded by a battery of empty champagne bottles, on terms of the greatest intimacy with his newly made friends, the enemy.

As the Americans entered he was just telling a funny story about life in the southwest and the Spaniards were convulsed with laughter. It was clear that he was a prime favorite and the lion of the hour. It was also evident that he was gloriously drunk.

When he became aware of the presence of his countrymen, he grasped a champagne glass, held it aloft unsteadily and yelled:

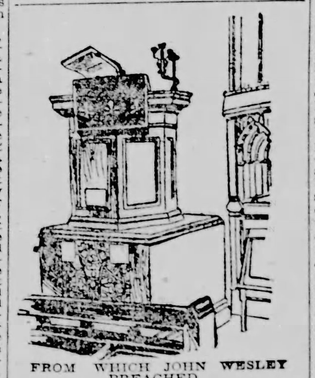
"Vive los Espagnoles." He was toasting the enemy!

When the thundering applause that followed had died away, the comrades of the inebriate resolutely tackled the problem how to get him back to camp. He laughed immoderately when threatened with punishment. He laughed still more uproariously when it was pointed out to him that the correspondents might report to their papers, for he knew they were all his friends, and that Shafter himself was not as secure from censure as he was. Then coaxing was resorted to, and this was more effective. At length they got him into the saddle, flanked on either side by a soldier, and slowly started on their return journey. A cavalcade of officers accompanied them to the outposts, where G—— nearly fell from his horse in his endeavors to wave "adios" at parting. By this time he had reached the fearful stage of inebrity and, as some of the Spanish officers were in the same plight, the farewell was quite lachrymose.

When he awoke next morning he was under arrest and remained in duress all day nursing the worst headache he ever had. But Santiago was saved. What would have happened if it had been bombarded, who can tell? The whole issue of the war might have been different. At any rate thousands of lives would probably have been sacrificed uselessly.

HISTORICAL PULPIT

In nearly all the churches of England will be found relics of the days long gone by. None, however, is of more interest than those in the little church of South Leigh in Oxfordshire. In fact there are three relics of considerable importance in that lovely little edifice. Among these is an interesting and exquisite fresco of the fifteenth century, which was brought to



FROM WHICH JOHN WESLEY PREACHED.

light a few years ago. It represents the "Judgment of Souls" and is painted on one of the side walls.

While the visitor is naturally attracted to this queer painting, he usually is more interested in a little wooden pulpit standing at one side of the church near the altar rail. It has an unimportant appearance and it is not until the visitor has examined the polished brass plate that he begins to grow enthusiastic. The pulpit is the one from which John Wesley preached his last sermon. The little tablet on one of the panels records this fact.

—Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only HOOD'S.

ZEBRAS IN A POUND

These zebras, which have some lovely markings are the property of a farmer at Zamacha, about fifteen miles from King Williamstown, Africa. By some means they had left the farm and were found wandering near the town.

The two Kaffirs in the picture made several attempts to get them in the King Williamstown pound without success, till

THE ZEBRAS.

a rope was passed over the head of each and they were quietly impounded. There is no doubt that here such a splendid pair of animals would be worth a good round sum.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR AND THIS AD. and we will send you this $10.00 ground gray KALAMAZOO STOVE by freight C.O.D., subject to examination, examine it at your freight depot, and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, in every respect, and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent $10.00, less the $1 and it is yours. Special Price $9.00. Write for our New Free Stove Catalogue

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Free—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Mrs. Castle, Poestenkill, N.Y.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists, the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Gravel, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Dropsy and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., testify to its wonderful powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail FREE only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 4, JANUARY 22, 1899.

Christ and Nicodemus.

Golden Text: For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16.

(John 3:1-16. Memory verses: 14-16.) Study verses 1-21. Compare 2 Cor. 5:17-21.

1. There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews,

2. The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God; for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.

3. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

4. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born?

5. Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

6. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.

7. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.

8. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit.

9. Nicodemus answered and said unto him, How can these things be?

10. Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?

11. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.

12. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things?

13. And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.

14. And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up:

15. That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.

16. For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Illustrative Applications.

Verily, verily, I say unto the, Except a man be born anew, he cannot see the kingdom of God (v. 3). A complacent self-righteousness imagines it needs no moral change. But, though you have lived a very decent life, it is very doubtful whether you are the moral superior of Nicodemus. He was earnest-hearted, he sought instruction at the lips of Jesus, he was no coward because he came by night, night gave him the quiet opportunity for the instruction he was craving. That Nicodemus was no coward is certain, because he publicly braved the prejudice and sneers of the sanhedrin concerning Jesus, and hastened to have share in his loving sepulture when he had met a criminal's doom. One of the finest and noblest characters of Scripture is this Nicodemus. And yet Jesus peremptorily demands of him, "Ye must be born anew." If this must be true of such a man as Nicodemus, do you think you can dodge the great necessity? Flatter not yourself. For you, also, the inexorable condition of sight of God's kingdom is spiritual regeneration.

That which is born of the Spirit is spirit (v. 6). Sin, like a strong man armed, is the tyrant of the man. Sin has seized his affections, sin has drugged his conscience, sin has put his religious sensibility to sleep, sin has chained his will. Nothing external and material—no mere outward rite or ceremonial—can be medicine to heal such spiritual hurt. Like the breath of spring to the winter, the Holy Spirit must come to stir the man through and through with the thrills of regenerating energy, to recapture the man's love for the pure, to shake his conscience free from the stupor of sin's opiates, to revivify his religious feeling, to strike the manacles from his will. He is the spirit only who can minister the new birth. And, as the warm airs of the spring wrap the hemisphere, that it may bud and bloom, does the spirit encompass you, that he may bring you into the birth anew. Wherefore resist him not.

Ye must be born anew (v. 7). Said a clever deacon, when asked the difference between the old divinity and the new, "The old divinity sends the prodigal son home in rags and poverty; the new divinity brings him back with money enough to pay his expenses." The old divinity is truer to Christ's teaching. Christ does not teach that a man, in and of himself, has moral capital to start on. Man is morally bankrupt. In the birth anew he must receive new moral capital. Says Luther, as Nicodemus had said, "Thou art a teacher come from God," and stood expecting some new doctrine. Jesus said to him, 'My teaching is not of doing and leaving undone, but of becoming; so that it is not new works to be done, but a new man to do them; not simply the living otherwise, but the being new born."

The wind bloweth where it listeth (v. 8). Of course, there is an element of mystery in regeneration; as there is in the wind. But the mystery of it should not blind us either to the fact or to the necessity of the fact. There is the profoundest mystery in all life. Talking about the mystery of regeneration, I asked my Bible class if any one of them could remember the least consciousness of physical birth. Not one of them could; yet each one knew he had been physically born. So the great change of the spiritual new birth takes place below the line of consciousness. But the effects of the birth anew, the new loves, tastes, delights, hopes, purposes, emerge, and thrust themselves up into the consciousness. Mystery no more militates against the birth spiritual than it does against the birth physical.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son (v. 16). A child picked up a scrap of paper on which was printed, "For God so loved the world that he gave"—the rest was torn away. Under false teaching, she had dreaded God as harsh, stern, vengeful; but this chance bit of paper changed her whole conception. Never think you of God as harsh and stern. Love culminating in infinite sacrifice, flood-tide, is the root of the cross is the love of God.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Worried.

"What's the trouble old man?"

"I'm afraid my mother-in-law won't leave us any of her money."

"Why, you haven't quarrelled with her have you?"

"Not exactly, but she's very touchy o the obesity subject, and when my little boy kept sliding of her lap yesterday she caught me laughing. There has been a reverenceful look in her eye ever since."—Chicago [illegible].

LIFE SAVING GUN.

It Will Shoot a Life Line to a High Roof.

The equipment of the New York fire department, as described by the World, includes a gun and projectile, to which is attached 500 feet of steel cable one-quarter of an inch in diameter and having stops every twelve inches. The projectile is of steel, and is discharged by gunpowder from one of the neighboring roofs as near the scene of the fire as possible. The projectile is aimed at a window where the people in danger are standing, or else to go over the roof and

drop down within their reach. The projectile carries a thin line up first, and when the people have secured this they pull the cable up. When connection has thus been established with the people cut off by means of the cable they have a road to the ground which is perfectly practicable, at least to men.

The projectile and gun were used with very good results at the fire in the Western Union building. The fire there was on the seventh floor, and the janiter's family two stories above, were cut off by the fire. The firemen carried the women down a lifeline which had been established by means of the projectile and gun.

WELL SUPPLIED.

This animal is a freak able to enjoy life, for his extra horn, eye and nostril add to, rather than subtract from, his

OX WITH THREE HORNS, EYES AND NOSTRILS.

good times. The sight of the third eye has been lost through pressure on the optic nerve of the third horn. This ox lives in Great Britain.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

PRETTY INDIAN GIRL

This little girl

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

DECEMBER WATCH PREMIUM.

The premium watches awarded for the three largest clubs of subscribers sent us for The Weekly Blade during December go to E. B. Barnes, Redmond Falls, Minn., 100 names; R. C. Young, Fletcher, Idaho, 71 names, and L. B. Stearns, Cove, Ore., 61 names. Every one of our January subscribers to whom we have sent a similar proposition, will notice how small a club it takes to secure a watch.

We do not expect or encourage much competition over large clubs, but we do hope every one whose time expires during January will not only renew the very liberal terms of our proposition, but also send us a small club of not less than four names. Remember the terms are good for January only, and will not be offered you again.

TAMMANY AGAINST BRYAN.

Richard Croker, the Tammany boss, has come to the front with a vigorous expression in favor of expansion. He says nothing of Bryan, but this pronouncement, at this juncture, is clearly expressive of the purpose of Tammany to shelve the Nebraskan demagogue, and nominate some other candidate to lead the Democratic forlorn hope in 190.

Tammany has long been ambitious to dictate a successful Presidential nominee to the Democratic party. It finds such rich pickings in the misgovernment of New York city that its leaders hunger for the fleshpots of national patronage. And Richard Croker knows full well that Bryan can not win in 1900. He is clear-headed enough to see that the free silver epidemic has spent its force, and that to retain it as an issue is to invite defeat. With Bryan as a candidate, free silver must be the issue; hence he opposes Bryan.

Besides this, Mr. Croker is wise enough to see that the American people are by a heavy majority in favor of expansion. He desires victory for Democracy, above all things. Hence, he is endeavoring to have the Democratic party get in line with the progress of events, and adopt a policy which has a chance of succeeding. Bryan is racing over the country preaching Little Americanism; Croker comes out in favor of expansion to emphasize his opposition to Bryan's candidacy. We doubt, however, if he can bring the Democratic party into line. Its leaders are the men interested in the silver trust, and to them free silver is a selfish and necessary issue.

DON'T WANT PENSIONS.

The bill introduced by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, to pension Confederate soldiers, of course never had a chance of becoming a law. It was introduced by a fusion Senator, who himself is not an ex-Confederate, and its true character as a political dodge is well understood.

But it has served one purpose. It has brought out a storm of protest from ex-Confederate soldiers themselves. Camp after camp has passed resolutions against the proposition, and declaring that the ex-Confederates themselves do not want pensions from the national government. And Senator Allen, of Nebraska, on Saturday last probably stated the case justly when he said:

> It would be an injustice to the rank and file of the Confederate soldiers to say that they would consider seriously any proposition to receive pensions. They have cared for themselves for a third of a century. They have cared for their cemeteries and for their dead. It seems to me that the whole matter can be closed by saying that both the President of the United States and the author of the amendment were carried away by their enthusiasm. In my judgment, speaking from the standpoint of a northern soldier, it is time to close this incident. It may be closed by the hope by thought that all bitterness and sectionalism have been wiped out by the late Spanish war.

That is a most excellent point at which to close the discussion. Sectionalism has been wiped out between the North and the South. For this let us return thanks, and not seek to disturb the cordial relations now existing.

SEVENTY YEARS' GROWTH.

Do you realize that it is only seventy years since the first railway in the world was completed? To-day there are 400,000 miles of railways in operation. Within that short space of time, the transportation of the world has been revolutionized. The railroad has done it on land, and the steamship on the sea.

The ends of the earth have been brought together by steam, and electricity has abolished time and distance in communication between distant points. A man in San Francisco is nearer, for all business purposes, to a man in New York to-day, than the latter was to Boston a century ago. This radical change in conditions is a matter to be considered in discussing the question of expansion.

The voters of North Dakota have adopted a constitutional amendment providing for compulsory suffrage. If a voter does not perform his duty as a citizen on election day he is subject to a fine. This is a new departure, and the result will be watched with great interest.

Kansas still stands in favor of state prohibition. The proposition for resubmission was voted on in the state house of representatives the other day, the vote standing 56 years and 52 nays. As it needed a two-thirds vote, the resubmission proposition was knocked out.

The publication of the full text of the peace treaty did not excite public interest. Everybody knew the main points, and did not care for details.

THE SILVER TRUST.

A most noteworthy combination for business and politics is the new International Silver Company. It is a combination of the owners of all the great silver mining properties in the United States. It controls fully 75 per cent. of the silver producing interests of the country. It has just been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey—which state is the sponsor of most of the great trusts, because her laws are more favorable to their organization than those of other states.

The authorized capital stock is $20,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is preferred and $11,000,000 common. The preferred stock is to carry a dividend of 7 per cent., which is to be cumulative. In case of any distribution of the assets of the corporation, the full par value and accumulated dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. annually are to be paid on the preferred stock before anything is paid on the common stock.

The articles of incorporation give to the directors very ample powers. They possess the power usually conceded to the board of directors to make and alter by-laws and, in addition to that, they may, "without assent or other action of the stockholders, purchase, acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, pledge, sell and convey such property, real, personal and mixed, as they may from time to time determine, and in payment for such property may issue or cause to be issued stock of the corporation or bonds thereof secured by pledge or mortgage or unsecured."

It is difficult to determine why such absolute powers are given the board, if it be not to allow them to work in a political way for the furtherance of their schemes. The trust is in the hands of the preferred stockholders. None of the preferred stock is on the market. It is all held by the originators of the trust. The common stock is on the market, but its buyers will have no vote until January 1, 1902, and then only one vote for every two shares. All power is then safely in the hands of the inside ring.

The free silver crusade has for years been paid for by the mine-owners. Millions of dollars have been expended in the attempt to mislead the voters into supporting free silver candidates, including Bryan. The organization of this trust is to be taken as an indication that the silver issue is to be pushed again in 1900. Of course Bryan is to be the candidate, if the trust can control the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Bryan is posing as the enemy of trusts. Does he make an exception of the Silver Trust? Is he ready to take the nomination, or have the money of the trust spent in his campaign? Will he kindly mention, in some of his numerous speeches, what he thinks of the new Silver Trust, and whether it should be condemned the same as other trusts, or should it be made an exception because it is working for the sacred cause of 40-cent dollars? We shall wait with much interest to see if Mr. Bryan keeps silence concerning this particular trust.

BOOM OUR CHINESE TRADE!

That is an excellent idea of Consul General Goodnow, that we should hold an American-Chinese exposition at Shanghai. That city is the entrepot of the trade of middle and northern China, including the great valley of the Yang tse Kiang. An exposition wherein all kinds of American machinery and manufactured articles can be exhibited, while Chinese exporters will also have on view the goods in which they are interested, would certainly give the trade between the countries a decided impetus.

Mr. Goodnow points out that imports into China from the United States have increased at the expense of the trade of other countries. The reasons for this, he says, are that we are nearest the Chinese market, freights are therefore lower, while the feeling of the Celestials is more friendly to us than toward any other nationality.

All things point to success, if a strong movement is made at once to secure Chinese trade. The chief reason why our trade does not advance by leaps and bounds is that our manufacturers do not push it in the right way. They must send over their own men, and exhibit the articles they propose to sell. Goods must be sold by sample, not by pictures or descriptions.

Further than this, Mr. Goodnow says the Americans who desire this trade must personally acquaint themselves with the customs, superstitions and prejudices of the Chinese, and with their customs and banking laws. The colors of labels, the mode of packing, and a hundred other immaterial matters, which we deem of no importance, have a decided effect on Chinese buyers. We must make the kinds of goods the Chinese want, pack them and label them to suit Celestial ideas, if we desire to promote our trade.

IT'S "UP TO" THE FARMER.

The constantly-expanding export trade of the United States is benefiting every line of industry pursued in the United States. It benefits the manufacturer, and through the increased demand for raw materials, benefits the producers thereof, whether they are the products of farms, or of mines or forests.

So the growing prosperity of our export trade touches the agricultural interest at two points—the production of raw materials for our manufacturers, such as cotton, wool and hemp, and in the direct export of food products to other countries. The American farmer is provisioning the world. For the eleven months ending on December 1 last, about $700,000,000 of farm products were exported by the United States.

Of this total, about $575,000,000 worth were of the products of the Northern and Western states—breadstuffs, meats and meat products—while $225,000,000 were from Southern plantations, the chief staple being cotton. The items, in round numbers, are: Breadstuffs, 277 millions; live cattle and hogs, 80 millions; provisions, 148 millions; 48 millions in mineral oils, and 192 millions in cotton.

The farmer thus has a most lively interest in the promotion of our export trade, for it means prosperity to him. The policy of expansion is one of promoting our export trade. The territory acquired is of but little value to us of the United States, but the increased trade opportunities mean everything to us, and we cannot have the latter without taking the territory along with it. And there you are.

If there is to be a battle at Iloilo, the Filipinos will have to begin it. Gen. Miller has orders to land, and he will carry them out peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must.

The expansion idea is expanding in spite of Mr. Bryan.

A CIVIL PENSION LIST.

Every year, when the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is brought before the House in committee of the Whole, some member has regularly made a motion to strike out the item appropriating the money to pay the expenses of the civil service commission for the next year. And hitherto it has been voted down with the same regularity.

But on Friday last there was a change in this respect. Mr. Evans made the usual motion to strike out, and it was carried by a vote of 67 to 61. Of course the item will be restored when the bill comes before the House, where a yea and nay vote will be demanded, thus compelling every member to upon record for or against it.

It is interesting, however, to find that the objection is advanced that the continuance of the classified civil service in its present form will inevitably lead to the pensioning of government employes when they become so old that they can no longer do good service. The military and naval pensions foot up an enormous yearly aggregate, and the people realize that it is a burden. True, it is a matter of patriotism that it should be paid, but it is a financial load upon the country, all the same.

The people who bear the governmental burdens are not willing, we apprehend, that a civil list shall be created, which would be far more onerous, because it must be perpetual. The military pension list will grow smaller as the years pass, and finally be entirely extinguished, unless we have another great war. But the civil pensions would never end. The load would grow heavier year by year, never lighter.

The remedy is not in the abandonment of the merit system, but in a radical revision of the plan.

The Blade foresaw this outcome several years ago, and then made a suggestion which we still believe to be sound. It is, that with the vast majority of positions, which require no special education or training, men shall be appointed under the merit system precisely as they now are, but that they shall have only a four or six years' tenure of office, being then disqualified for any appointive position under the United States government for the same number of years that they served.

This would make the civil service a stepping stone for bright young men. Thousands of America's men of affairs taught school in beginning their careers, to maintain themselves while studying law, or medicine, or theology, or while getting a college education to fit them for their chosen avocations. The schools benefited by this, for they were, as a rule, good, earnest teachers. The civil service would benefit by such a plan, and it would remove the gravest objection which now exists to the present form of the merit system.

BRYAN'S CINCINNATI SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan put up a characteristic kick in his Cincinnati speech. His line of policy is now well developed. It is to oppose anything and everything the present administration proposes, irrespective of its merits.

Much of his effort was devoted to opposing what Andrew Jackson termed "extending the areas of freedom." Old Hickory spent about forty years in the effort to end Spanish rule in America. He labored for the freedom of mankind from monarchial and religious serfdom. His working principle was to carry the gospel of freedom into new areas, and he labored to that end until his death.

General Jackson was not bothered by any of the quibbles which Bryan magnifies into arguments. The latter would never have won military renown. He is too much of a demagogue to do the right thing, irrespective of popular clamor. James Parton, in his life of Jackson, thus refers to his course in his Florida campaign: "He assumed and exercised all the prerogatives of an absolute sovereign. He raised troops in his own way; invaded foreign territory; made war upon his brother sovereign, the king of Spain, and put his subjects to death without trial."

Yet, looking at Florida as it is now, and recognizing the importance of its acquisition to the Union, no intelligent American can be found who does not recognize that what Jackson did needed to be done, and that it could not have been done at all if Jackson had been like Bryan, with his ear to the ground, listening to the querulous outcry of the ignorant and prejudiced. It marks the decadence of Democracy since Jackson's time, to see a Democratic club ask Bryan to be the orator at its celebration of Jackson's victory at New Orleans.

BRICE NOT A MILLIONAIRE.

The late Calvin S. Brice, who was commonly referred to as a multi-millionaire, left only $600,000, according to the statement of a petition for the appointment of his widow as administratrix of the estate.

This is a fresh instance of the fact that when a man of affairs comes prominently before public view, his wealth is enormously over-estimated in popular estimation. Brice was a frequent text for the Socialistic and Populistic press, which excorated him as a multi-millionaire, and sometimes as a "billionaire."

There is no property which is so variable as stocks. The face value of a man's holdings may be a million or two, when their market value may be only a few thousands. And when a man's business is in the exploitation of properties represented by stocks, it is sound business sagacity for him to "put his best foot foremost," and make the world believe he is prosperously rolling in wealth. Such a condition begets confidence, and confidence is the life-blood of such enterprises. Were the truth known, the wealth of dozens of supposed millionaires would be found to be largely imaginary, as was that of Brice.

There are sixteen men in the lower house of the Delaware legislature who are a disgrace to the Republican party. They take their stand on "Addicks or nothing." The decent Republicans of the legislature should unite with the Democrats to elect a decent sound-money man to the United States Senate. Any such man would be infinitely preferable to that pest Addicks. Senator George Gray is a Democrat, but he is one of the most upright and distinguished men in the Senate and is one of the few Democratic Senators who did not surrender their convictions to the free silver craze and Bryanism.

The kick on civil service reform will be ineffective. The gentlemen of the house will be likely to hear from their constituents on the subject.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Aguinaldo and his Filipinos are pursuing an untenable course. We can not treat with them so long as they claim the sovereignty of the Philippines, and are backing up their claims with armed force.

The victory at Manila paralyzed the Spanish power, and was a virtual conquest of the islands. Aguinaldo at that time was in Hong Kong, whither he had gone when he was bought off by the Spaniards, taking the money with him. After Dewey's battle, he hastened back to Luzon, stirred up the rebellion anew, organized a form of government with himself at its head, and now demands that the United States shall retire and leave him in possession.

This demand can not be complied with. The United States drove Spain from the Philippines, which the natives had failed to do, after many uprisings. The civilized world holds this country responsible for the maintenance of order there. Peace must prevail, that commerce and industry may revive, and the material resources of the archipelago be developed.

The natives must be taught, even if armed force is necessary to enforce the lesson, that the United States is supreme. Our power will not be used to hold the people in subjection to exactions and oppression, but to lift them from barbarism to civilization. To leave the islands to the natives would mean chronic disturbances, and their occupation by one or more of the European powers. None of the latter would hesitate to use force to compel submission; and, unpalatable as such a course may be, it is the only policy open to the United States if the natives persist in their unwise course.

WE WANT OUR SHARE.

The Far Eastern question is not so much one of empire as it is of trade. China, with its teeming millions, affords enormous opportunities for the commerce of civilized nations, unexampled business opportunities for the development of her enormous mineral and other resources, and in the construction of railway lines, the necessary avenues by which the world's trade shall reach the interior.

China's policy of exclusion is on the point of an utter breakdown. England, Russia, Germany and France are scheming to obtain what they can. But there is a radical difference in their purposes. The three last named would close the doors of the areas they may dominate to the trade of other countries than themselves, by imposing heavy import duties, which their own merchants need not pay. England, on the contrary, stands for the open-door policy. The areas controlled by her will be open to the trade of all the world on the same terms as to English merchants.

The United States has a vital interest in this matter. Our commerce with the Far East has been growing by leaps and bounds. We desire to maintain and to extend it. The success of Russia, Germany and France in their schemes would cut off the bulk of our trade now existing with China, and prevent any further growth. Our commercial interests make us the friend of England, and the hearty supporter of her policy.

This would be the case even had we not gone to war with Spain. Had peace been maintained, the situation with regard to our Eastern commerce would be precisely at it is now. And when the impending parceling out of China comes, we would have protested against the closing of the trade doors, as we shall probably be compelled to do.

But the outcome of that war has been to give us an advantage. It has placed the Philippines under our flag. It has given us a personal interest in Eastern affairs, and the right to demand trade privileges which before we could only request. As we have before remarked, we now have a gang-plank across the Pacific whose extremity is at Manila. Under these new conditions our protest against any trade restrictions will be of far greater weight than it would be were San Francisco our most western port. The taking of the Philippines has been a most excellent thing for our commerce, and hence for our industries and our working population.

A JUDGSHIP FOR MR. DAY.

The bill creating an extra judge for the sixth United States circuit court has passed the House and is expected to receive favorable consideration in the Senate. The need of an additional justice has long been needed, and the bill was introduced at the last session, but it was not reached until the present time.

Should the bill become a law at the present session, as is expected, it is probable that Judge Day will be nominated for the place. No appointment could be more popular than this would be. Judge Day has revealed himself as a man of the highest ability during the past twelvemonth, and the American people, irrespective of politics, would be glad to see him placed in a position for which he is so admirably fitted. He would honor and strengthen the national judiciary by accepting a seat on the circuit bench.

AUGUSTI'S FLIGHT.

Just before the attack on Manila which ended in its downfall, the governor-general, Gen. Augusti, escaped from the city and was taken to Hong Kong on a German war vessel. There was considerable comment unfavorable to the German admiral in this country as a consequence. This, however, is now shown to have been unjust.

It seems that he applied to the Germans for transportation to Hong Kong, but Admiral Diederichs, very properly, consulted Admiral Dewey. The latter had no objections, provided Augusti signed a proper parole, which he did. Hence the incident was absolutely regular, and Americans should be pleased that a notable prisoner did not slip through our fingers by the unfriendly act of another nation.

After reading the muddy diatribes of the anti-expansionists, it is refreshing to have the facts stated so clearly and succiently as they were by Judge Baldwin, of New Haven, a few days ago. In a paper read before the American Historical Association he said:

> There is no constitutional objection to the acquisition of any or all of our new possessions, or to subjecting them to a temporary government of military or colonial form. There is no constitutional objection to our taking temporary possession of Cuba as a friend of the Cubans, and maintaining peace and order by a military occupation, under the President of the United States, until such time as we may deem its people fit to govern themselves. It is a practical application of the Monroe doctrine in its modern form.

DON'T SEND TEA SET ORDERS!

Our arrangements for furnishing Blade tea sets have been disturbed by the combination of potteries in the United States, which went into operation January 1.

It will be impossible to fill any orders sent us from now, until we have completed new arrangements, which we hope to do shortly.

Meanwhile, send us no more tea set orders until our new announcement appears in The Blade. We will not be able to fill them until that time.

The point about the Philippine situation is this: That we must govern them now, or allow them to drift into a state of anarchy. When their people are fitted for self-government, the question of giving them independence will be a pertinent one, but not before.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Philippine Situation.

The instructions cabled by direction of the President to Gen. Otis at Manila show clearly that the policy of the administration toward the Philippines is precisely what might be expected. That is to say, it is in perfect accord with what is known of the terms of the Paris treaty, it recognizes and accepts the responsibility conferred by that instrument, it is most patient and humane in its attitude toward the recalcitrant followers of Aguinaldo, and it is at the same time making ready to assert and enforce, if need be, the sovereignty of the United States with irresistible firmness. It is, in brief, the policy that a guardian would pursue in dealing with a childish ward disposed to be petulant and generally haughty. Persuasion is to be exhausted before the last resort of blows is employed.

The President frankly recognizes that it is of the first importance to avoid "a conflict brought on by us" at this time, if possible. None the less, he recognizes that the obligations of international law require us to uphold the security of life and property in the islands wherein Spain has surrendered authority and whence she has withdrawn her rule. But this duty is to be performed, if possible, through communication with the insurgents, with the Visayas at Iloilo and the Togales in southern Luzon. The distance between Manila and Iloilo makes necessary a division of forces; and as military prestige and the future security of good government make even the slightest reverse to our arms most undesirable, the Department of War acts with commendable foresight in dispatching reinforcements to Otis at the earliest possible moment.

It is to be remembered that we are dealing, in the islands of Luzon and Panay, with two distinct peoples, each partly civilized, each containing an element fairly well educated, but each accustomed for generations to the Spanish misrule and extortion from which they have just been delivered. It is only to be expected that these children of the Pacific should imagine that the appearance of the American flag may mean only a change of masters. They are easily swayed and made the tools of the personal ambitions of the clique surrounding the vainglorious Aguinaldo. It is necessary to make them understand that the ejection of the Spaniard and the advent of the American means, not another regime of oppression and corruption, but a "good government," protection of their rights and the establishment of as liberal a measure of local self-rule as is consistent with the maintenance of order and the prosecution of industry.

Our Money Circulation.

Comparing the amount of money in circulation in the United States with the figures for January 1, of last year, there is found to have been an increase of over $120,200,000 in the volume of gold coin alone, which is more than two-thirds of the entire increase for the twelve months. Gold certificates showed a slight falling off for the year—a little over $1,300,000. Standard silver dollars showed a small gain for the year, amounting to a little over $3,600,000, and subsidiary silver certificates showed an increase of over $15,600,000. Treasury notes of 1890 showed a falling off over $8,500,000 and currency certificates a decline of $22,850,009, while United States notes in circulation were nearly $50,000,000 in excess of those on January 1, 1898, and national bank notes showed a gain of over $14,500,000. The total volume of all kinds of money in circulation on January 1 amounted to $1,897,301,412, which represents an increase of over $176,200,000 for the year. The circulation per head of population on January 1 was estimated by the Treasury experts at $25.19. This was an increase of 10 cents per capita for the month of December and of over $1.85 for the year ending therewith.

Russia's Navy.

According to what meagre reports we have, the recent Russian naval maneuvres in the Baltic were anything but a success. The ships were all short-handed, the men they did carry so untrained that many mishaps resulted from their carelessness, there was such a lack of engineers and firemen that the safety of the ships was endangered, and the supply of ammunition furnished das so insufficient that there could be no systematic gun practice. Perhaps we may find in these facts some of the reasons why the Czar proposes a conference on the subject of general disarmament. Even if such a conference resulted in nothing more than a delay of hostilities it would give Russia an opportunity to get into better fighting condition.

Right—and Wrong.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the President's notable declaration at Atlanta in favor of national assistance in the care of the graves of Confederate dead to determine the sentiment of the South, as a whole, on the subject. While some views have been expressed to the effect that the matter is one that should be left to the Southern states, the great preponderance of opinion is that there ought to be a cordial acceptance of the President's generous propsition. But it appears to be not so easy a matter as supposed, to ascertain and locate all the neglected sleeping-places of the Confederate soldiers. It is estimated that fully 200,000 of them found graves in Northern soil, as prisoners of war, and these can be located far more readily than many in the burial places that are scattered all over the South.

To the other proposition, raised by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, in a bill to pension surviving ex-Confederate soldiers, the voice of the South returns an emphatic negative. The bill has been condemned by camps of Confederate Veterans from New York to Texas. It is needless, of course, to indicate what prevailing Northern sentiment is on the subject. The proposal of the President to assist in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead was right; the Butler one, to help the living by money from the public treasury, is entirely wrong, and can never be realized, or seriously entertained, even were it desired by those in whose supposed interest it was brought forward.

The Peace Treaty.

The official publication of the text of the treaty of peace may be said to add nothing to the information already for some time in the possession of the public in reference to the terms of that document. As is generally the case nowadays, the official outgiving does little more than demonstrate the accuracy of the knowledge acquired by the newspaper correspondents in the course of the progress of the negotiations. Interest in the outlook for the treaty seems to be less active than it was, owing to the growth of the belief that its ratifications, perhaps even without amendment, is a foregone conclusion. As was intimated last week, one argument which is relied upon by the advocates of ratification to bring about a result favorable to their views is that the ratification of the treaty as it stands does not involve any final decision in reference to the policy of expansion, since no pledge is made by the United States in the treaty to retain the islands permanently. The advocates of ratification are anxious for early action upon the treaty, because of the possibility of friction with the natives in the Philippines.

The Canadian Commission.

It has been particularly difficult for the public generally to form any idea of the progress being made by the Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions between Canada and the United States, which has resumed its sessions at Washington. This has been, of course, mainly owing to the meagerness of the information regarding the proceedings which has been made public, but in part, also, it has been due to the wide range of the negotiations, which has rendered the forecasting of results by the members themselves a matter of much difficulty. That some substantial results are expected may be gathered from the decision arrived at the other day to have the several committees continue their work. Progress is reported to be making towards a sealing agreement, but it is not thought that the commission will be able to do more than agree on the general lines upon which such matters as the boundary questions should be settled.

Anti-Usury Laws.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last week which strongly sustains the power of the state to enact anti-usury legislation. The case involved the applicability of the Minnesota law, which provides for the cancellation of usurious contracts as a penalty. It arose upon a loan by a Kansas trust company, as security for which the company took notes to an amount largely in excess of the amount of the loan, together with a policy of insurance upon the life of one of the borrowers and a mortgage upon certain property in Minnesota. After paying a portion of the money, the borrowers sued for the cancellation of the notes and mortgage on the ground that the contract violated the Minnesota law against usury. The case was removed to the Federal Circuit Court on the application of the trust company, which contended the maker of a usurious contract cannot maintain a bill to cancel it for usury without first paying or offering to pay the principal sum borrowed, with lawful interest. The Circuit Court decided against the company, and its action was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, which said that if the cause had remained in the state court the complainant would have been entitled, under the public policy of the state of Minnesota, to have the usurious contract canceled without tendering payment of the whole or any part of the original indebtedness, and that the defendant company could not, by removing the case to the federal courts, deprive the complainants of such a substantive right. The court of last resort takes the view, in short, that the federal tribunals have nothing to do with the policy of state legislation in such cases.

Business Situation.

The new year opens with business sentiment confident in the extreme. Never before have actual conditions in the country been so uniformly on the right side and pointing so strongly to a continued growth of all the principal lines of trade and manufacture.

The usual reaction immediately following the rush of the holiday season has not yet put in an appearance. On the contrary, the bank clearings and other commercial guides indicate that the volume of business transacted during the last week has been little, if any, below the average for the preceding three or four weeks. The greatest activity is being noted all along the line, and the outlook for the coming spring trade season is all that could reasonably be expected.

Grain Prices.

Speculators in grain and provisions began the year in a spirit of such hopefulness that certain peculiarities of their business were for the moment forgotten. It was fondly believed that wheat, corn, oats and hog products would have a great advance in their values for the same reasons that had mainly contributed to the boom in the stock market, chief among those being the general prosperity. That factor as a bull argument in the Chicago board of trade markets proved less powerful than expected in the absence of collateral support of a less sentimental character. In consequence, after a strong opening Tuesday, weakness ensued, and at the close of the markets Saturday prices were considerably below those prevailing the first business day of the new year.

The impossibility of getting railroad cars to carry grain to the East contributed largely to the decline. Buyers could not be found for commodities which were impossible of delivery at any definite time in the near future, and such a restriction of the field for disposal of the daily arrivals from the West caused depression in the market for spot goods and detrimentally affected the price for future delivery. Exports from the Atlantic ports gave no signs of falling off, but in the case of wheat some of America's foreign competitors for the trade of the importing nations were expected to ship more freely in the near future, and the bears made capital of that probability.

Samoan Troubles.

Affairs are in an unsettled state in Samoa. No successor to the late king had been elected December 28. The Mataafans refused to sign a paper agreeing to abide by the Chief Justice's decision, and on the justice being threatened with assassination the American and British consuls interefered for his protection.

Austria and Hungary.

There is a chronic crisis at Vienna. Hungary is really now governed without a constitution; its internal affairs will for some time to come be directed by Vienna at will. Such is the result of the refusal of Hungary to adopt the provisions for the Ausgleich or union brought forward by the emperor's representatives. The Hungarians, progressive and high spirited, bearing no love for Austria, although they do entertain a high regard for the emperor, have a better reason than in 1848 for asserting their power and for demanding supremacy in central Europe.

The Ausgleich proposals failed of acceptance at Budapest because the Hungarians demanded that their view of the respective contributions to the imperial treasury should be approved at Vienna. As in 1848, Hungary is strong and powerful in its resolve to be self-governing, while Austria is incapable of compelling the Hungarians to take their privileges as from the hand of a master. Hungary was the Ireland of Austria from the day of the Russian interference until 1867, when the dual monarchy was established. To-day it is the better, more progressive and more potent half of the empire. Without German or Russian restraint it could overrun and take possession of the remainder of the Hapsburg possessions. The hour may not be far distant when some development to that end may go on record.

A DEMAGOGUE'S ACT.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal:—The unanimity with which the Confederate veterans' camps from New York to Texas and from Oregon to Florida have condemned and spit upon the proposition of Marion Butler, who by a strange dispensation of Providence, is a United States senator from North Carolina, will refresh the fading faith of many in genuine manhood. Butler pops up in the senate and asks the federal government to pension Confederate veterans.

Who commissioned Butler to speak for Confederate veterans, or to ask anything in their name? He does not belong to their glorious company, and few of that company in North Carolina would speak to Butler on the public road. They regard him as a renegade from those principles which lie far deeper than the issues raised by the civil war. They look upon him as an enemy of decent, clean and capable government.

Therefore, when he comes up with the audacity of a bribe for their favor in the shape of his Confederate pension bill, they all feel like kicking him.

Butler has mistaken the audience to which he attempted to play.

PENSIONER OF 1812.

Mrs. Catherine Negus, who resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Albert Mudica, in Battle Creek, Mich., and who was 89 years old September 5 last, enjoys the distinction of being one of the six remaining widow pensioners in the United States because of the war of 1812. Mrs. Negus' maiden name was Catherine Roush, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Roush. She was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. She was a twin, and one of a family of 10 children, all of whom are dead except one brother, Michael Roush, of Freeport, Mich. When 18 years of age she was married in Holmes county, Ohio, to Robert Rugg. She has had nine children, five of whom are living.

Her husband died in 1866 and in 1870 she was married in Lowell, Mich., to Salisbury Negus, who was a member of Capt. Cook's company, Rhode Island militia, and served in the war of 1812. In those days the companies were not

MRS. CATHERINE NEGUS.

known by letter as now but by the name of the commanding captain. Her husband died 14 years ago, at the age of 90 years. Mrs. Negus now draws a pension of $12 per month. She is sprightly and enjoys good health, and has good eyesight, but is a little deaf. She is an intelligent and interesting old lady.

GLOVE OF BLIND GIRL.

Blind Mattie, an inmate of the Newark (N. J.) almshouse, is not only blind but she is also deaf and dumb and can neither smell nor taste. She is 32 years old. This is Mattie's "talking glove."

BLIND GIRL'S DEVICE.

It is a common white cotton glove, with the alphabet put on it, each letter on the inside of the fingers. Mattie is so quick at learning with touch that in a single day she had memorized the position of every letter, so that now the people about her can talk to her by spelling out the word on the letters of the glove.

OLD-FASHIONED HOODS.

She has adopted hoods ad infinitum—hoods for the theatre, hoods for the opera, hoods for dinners, for balls, for concerts, for sleighing and for skating. Each girl's ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to have more hoods, more fetching

CRIMSON SATIN HOOD.

hoods and a greater variety of hoods than any of her dear friends.

Old custom books have been pored over, grandmothers' wardrobes and chests ransacked, and from all this study and hunting the girls have emerged more fetching and pretty than they ever were before.

The Charlotte Corday hood has been brought into play. The coquettish cap Viola Allen wears in "The Christian" holds first place for skating. Dainty silken hoods, lined with fur, are in favor

GRAY SILK AND VIOLET VELVET.

for sleighing, and satin hoods in all the delicate evening shade to match the gowns are worn to balls and receptions. For the theatre and opera rich crimsons, cerise, blue, grays and white are most in favor. The style and shape are at the discretion of each fair wearer.—New York Herald.

CONFEDERATE BADGE.

The One Worn by President McKinley at Macon.

The Chicago Times-Herald prints a letter from Hon. Emory Speer, who was at the head of the committee which welcomed the President at Macon. He says:

"As chairman of the reception committee at Macon, I was with the President when the now famous "Confederate Veterans' badge" was affixed to the lapel of his coat. I heard and saw all that transpired. The sentiment given by the commander of the Bibb County Camp was an expression of its appreciation for the ennobling declaration of the President relative to the Confederate dead. The President's reply was the courteous acknowledgment of a gentleman and patriot. The badge was then pinned on his coat. At the same time a facsimile of the President's badge was pinned on my coat. I enclose it herewith. It is, as you will perceive, adorned not with the red and white of the Confederacy, but with the red, white and blue colors of the Union. It was a simple and unpretentious token of welcome to the chief magistrate of our reunited country, presented by a Remnant of the gallant men who, a third of a century ago, through four years of terrible war, upheld with their bayonets the sinking fortunes of the Confederacy, and whose soldierly efficiency and heroic constancy, renewed in their sons, are now, in the estimation of military scientists the world around, a large element of our power as a nation. The badge, you will also perceive, presents the face of the President himself and those memorable words in which he commended, to the countrymen, that reverence for the ashes of the American soldiers of the southern states which had already found illustration in the monument the great city of Chicago had erected to the Confederate dead. In this artless and feeling welcome by his patriot countrymen, once his foemen, in its manly acceptance by the President, surely there is much to inspire the cordial sympathy of patriotic Americans everywhere, and nothing whatever to condemn."

[BOWKNOT OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE.]

WELCOME!

BIBB COUNTY CAMP,
No. 484,
CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
MACON, GA.
Dec. 19, 1898.

"Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor; and while when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of the government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of the sword. And as time has come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling in the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with a people in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers."

SIGSBEE'S DAUGHTER

Mrs. Charles Dwight Sigsbee inaugurated recently a series of four Wednesday afternoons at home, introducing to society her third daughter, Miss Ethel Sigsbee, says the Washington Star. The debut of this pretty young girl has attracted widespread interest, not only in Washington, where her advent into society marks a notable addition to that body, but throughout the entire country, on account of the prominent part taken in the nation's affairs by her father, Captain Sigsbee, of the United States navy. Miss Ethel Sigsbee is an exceptionally pretty

MISS ETHEL SIGSBEE.

blonde, and wore at the first of these receptions a most becoming dress of white organdie over white silk, trimmed with gathered narrow white satin ribbon, here and there forming love knots. Like the remaining members of her family, she is talented, being an accomplished pianist and possessing a soprano voice of great richness. Miss Sigsbee will continue her musical studies. She has appeared in a number of amateur dramatic performances, and won much praise from critics for her clever and graceful acting.

ORIGIN OF CEMETERIES.

In ancient times burials were always outside the walls of a city or town. Indeed, before the time of Christianity it was not lawful to bury the dead within the limits. About the end of the sixth century St. Augustine obtained of King Ethelbert a temple of idols—used by the kine before his conversion—and made a burying place of it, and St. Cuthbert afterward obtained leave of the pope (A. D. 752) to have yards made to the churches suitable for the burial of the dead.

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Keuber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturers, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, and it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $3.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. I. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition, known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
½ dozen table knives	1.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1499—ISELIN WAIST.

Sizes for 34 and 36 bust measure.

NO. 1501—ISELIN WAIST.

Size for 16 years. A waist made after the Iselin pattern is a very profitable investment for a young woman who wishes

to practice economy and yet desires to be appropriately gowned for various dressy occasions. This pattern may be used in three different ways, as a high-necked gown, with a stationary yoke faced on the lining; with low neck and short sleeves, for evening wear only; or with an adjustable guimpe, that can be removed, leaving the gown low-neck and long sleeves—a very fashionable combination for dinner, opera, etc. In the back the waist fits tight, and is cut straight across from shoulder to shoulder. A pretty combination of materials would be white or corded taffeta for the body of the waist, Liberty gauze for guimpe and sleeves, with lace covering the revers and forming the jabot. A bright red or blue velvet stock would make a dashing finish. The pattern is for girls of 16, and in sizes 34 and 36 for women.

NO. 1477—OAKLEY OVERSKIRT.

A very original model of a "court" overskirt is given in the "Oakley." It was especially designed to correspond with the Merivale waist, hence the rounded breadths instead of meeting in front are

curved, right over left, and fastened at the left side, just meeting a similar arrangement at the waist. Large ribbon bow-knots are appliqued on at intervals. This overskirt will be one of the most popular of the new winter fashions for any rich materials, silk, satin or velvet. It is worn with any style of skirt, plain, ruffled or accordion-plaited, as in the illustration. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 921—NORFOLK JACKET.

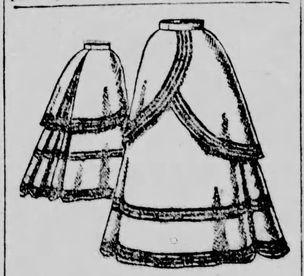
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. A popular design for all styles of tailor suits, for home or street wear, as its trim outlines are becoming to all, and has that trig, business-like air suitable for all outdoor exercises. It is very simply fitted by the usual seams in the

back and single darts in front. The plaits are cut separately and stitched on. Tweeds, cheviots and serges are the favorite materials, plainly finished with machine stitching. A linen chemisette with tie complete the natty waist. This model will be found quite desirable to complete a cycling costume. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1481—VERA SKIRT.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The Vera skirt is cut with a surplice overskirt, which flares very slightly over an accordeon plaited skirt. The lining is a plain gored pattern. These surplice or



tunic overskirts are among the prettiest dress novelties for girls of 12, 14 and 16. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1343—VIOLET FROCK.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. A cunning little Empire frock for a wee lassie of 2 or 4 years is given in the Violet. It is made with a plain round skirt, and may be trimmed with lace or embroidery. The fullness at the waist line is drawn in by

running ribbon through wide beading. The sleeves may be drawn in in the same fashion if desired. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A VERDICT OF BORDER DAYS

"He died through his own exertion, with some slight assistance from his neighbors," was the verdict of an early day coroner's jury in Ellsworth county, Missouri, after it had heard testimony to the effect that the vigilance committee had made a horse thief climb a ladder against a telegraph pole and jump off with a rope around his neck.

THE SPANISH TREATY

Is Officially Made Public at Washington—Its Provisions.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The following is the President's message and the letter of state, transmitting to the senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners:

"To the Senate of the United States.

"I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris on December 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the secretary of state.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, January 4, 1899"

"To the President.

"The undersigned secretary of state has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain. Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners and other papers indicated in the enclosed list. Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN HAY.

"Department of State, Washington, January 3, 1899."

The Treaty in Full.

The United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries the President of the United States, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States; and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate, Buenaventura Aberzuza, senator of the kingdom and ex-minister of the crown; Jose Garcia, deputy to the cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Wenceslao Ramirez Villa Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Rafael Cerero, general of division; who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; and as the island is upon its evacuation by Spain to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article 2—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Cession of Philippines.

Article 3.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: A line running from west to east along or near the 20th parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the 118th to the 127th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude, thence along the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 7 degrees and 40 minutes north, thence along the parallel of latitude 7 degrees and 40 minutes north to its intersection with the 116th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intereseection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude with the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the points of beginning. The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within nthree months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article 4.—The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article 5.—The United States will upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain at its own cost the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the exacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force until its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, shall remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and the United States may in the meantime purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

Article 6.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines, and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines. The government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective horse, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

No Indemnity Claims.

Article 7.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

Article 8.—In conformity with the provisions of articles 1, 2 and 3 of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the crown of Spain. And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies, of any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and posess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be. The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to. In the aforesaid relinquishments or cession as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Article 9.—Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds, and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.

Religious Freedom.

Article 10.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article 11.—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain, by this treaty, cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article 12.—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined, shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under the jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article 13.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territory at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty in such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article 14.—Spain shall have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ended by the present treaty.

Article 15.—The government of each country will for the term of ten years accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dates, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade. This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

Article 16.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article 17.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM R. DAY,
(Seal) CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
(Seal) WILLIAM P. FRYE,
(Seal) GEORGE GRAY,
(Seal) WHITELAW REID,
(Seal) EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS,
(Seal) B. DE. ABARZUZA,
(Seal) J. DE. GARNICA,
(Seal) W. R. DE. VILLA URRUTIA,
(Seal) RAFAEL CERERO.

Accompanying the treaty is a great mass of correspondence making a printed volume of 675 pages.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. All druggists. 25c. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SULPHUR FOUND

To Cure Consumption.

After experimenting on over a thousand cases of consumption, bronchitis and catarrh, Dr. Young has demonstrated in St. Louis that Sulphur will cure 90 per cent of all cases in the second stage and a majority of all cases treated.

Everybody believes in the curative power of Sulphur, and it has probably been more generally used for medicine than any other drug. But it remained for Dr. Young to develop its use in the form of a gas to be drunk in water, whereby its curative power is scattered at once throughout the system, not giving rise to any of the usual effects from taking Sulphur in a material form.

He makes no secret of his discovery, but instructs physicians in its use, and is treating hundreds of cases, scattered all over the United States, with most remarkable results.

The treatment is effective in any climate, is easily taken at home, and will speedily relieve any sufferer after a very short course of treatment. Full information, references, clinical reports, etc., cheerfully furnished. Address the doctor at Suite 742, Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW HE HAD PROSPERED.

The artist who had recently returned from Paris was discussing art matters with a companion over a stein the other day, and the talk turned on the question, "Does art pay?" "I lay around here for three months," said he of the Parisian accent, "and I could not sell a picture.

"Then I became disgusted, and when an advertising man I knew offered me $50 to paint a loaf of bread for a baking powder advertisement in the street cars I was glad to get a chance to pay my studio rent. Now I am at work on a plate of buckwheat cakes for some milling concern that I am promised a hundred for. Art pays well enough, if you can combine it with advertising."

$1.95 BUYS A $3.50 SUIT

5,000 CELEBRATED "HARTWARMOUT" double seat and double knee. Regular $2.50 Boys' 2-Piece Knee-Pant Suits going at $1.95.

A NEW SUIT FREE for any of these suits which don't give satisfactory wear.

Send No Money. Cut this Ad. out and send to us, state age of boy and say whether large or small for age, and we will send you the suit by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for $3.50, pay your express agent our special offer price, $1.95 and express charges.

THESE KNEE-PANT SUITS are for boys from 4 to 15 years of age, and are retailed everywhere at $3.50. Made with double seat and knees, latest 1899 style as illustrated, made from a special wear-resisting, heavyweight, ALL-WOOL Cadwell cassimere, neat, handsome pattern, fine serge lining, Cheviot patent interlining, padding, stayling and reinforcing, silk and linen sewing. See tailor-made throughout, a suit any boy or parent would be proud of. FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of Boys' Clothing (suits, overcoats or trousers for boys 4 to 19 YEARS, write for Sample Book No. 806, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order.

Men's Suits and Overcoats made to order from $4.50 up. Samples sent free on application. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

ONE EXTREME FOLLOWS ANOTHER

When hogs are low in price, everybody stops breeding. That forces the price up and then nobody has hogs to sell. Breeding up by the time your hogs are ready to market prices will be up again and hogs will pay.

THE FAMOUS O. I. C. SWINE

breed the best, grow the fastest and mature the earliest. TWO of them weighed 2506 LBS. Send for circulars. First order secures agency in your locality. L. B. SILVER CO.

118 Summit St., Cleveland, O.

GEN. MARCUS P. MILLER, COMMANDANT AT ILOILO.

Gen. Marcus F. Miller, in command of the United States forces at Iloilo, is the American military hero of the new year. The Philippine insurgents will find in Gen. Miller a soldier of far more experience and ability than any Spaniard ever encountered. He is a regular army man, a West Pointer of the class of '58, and has served a pretty fair apprenticeship in fighting wild men in his own America, where he had several interesting jousts with Indians. He should feel more or less at home with the Malays, who are kind of first cousins to the noble red man of the plains. Gen. Miller distinguished himself in the civil war. He was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant colonel for his services at Malvern Hill, in the Winchester campaign, and in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House. For his skillful and courageous conduct in the Indian wars of Idaho and California he was given brevet of colonel. Ever since he left the military academy, forty years ago, Gen. Miller has been in the service of his country, and his record has been capital. As a colonel of the regular army, before his promotion, he had full charge of the defenses of San Francisco, and at that time he was in command of the Third United States infantry.

HOW SOLDIERS' GRAVES NEAR SANTIAGO ARE MARKED.

The McSwats.

"Better stand a little further back from that sign, Lobelia. Don't you see it says 'Paint?'"

"It's quite dry, Billiger. Don't you see it doesn't come off?"

"That's all right, but you'd better stand a little further away, all the same. People are looking at that sign and then looking at you."—Chicago Tribune.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this Fanning Mill by freight C.O.D. subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to Fanning Mills that retail at $15.00 to $24.00, pay the freight agent our Special Price, $8.90, less the $1.00, or $8.90 and freight charges. This mill weighs 120 pounds, and the freight will be about 70 cents for 500 miles, more or shorter distances in proportion. EVERY MILL IS COVERED BY A BINDING GUARANTEE. We have sold more Fanning Mills than all other manufacturers combined, which is positive proof that we make the best mill and sell it for less money. This mill will separate all the seeds, such as mustard, pigeon grass, etc., from the grain in one operation through the mill. It is a perfect cleaner of clover and timothy. Made of the very best material. Wheat runs with its cross wire without shrinkage. Three screens, wheat screening, wheat grader, corn and oat sieve and barley sieve. Capacity, 50 bushels per hour. $8.90 is our special sale price. Order of this ad. Send for free illustrated catalogue of farm implements.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.), CHICAGO, ILL.

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

NOBLEMAN'S SUPERSTITION

Like all true sons of Erin, the young Marquis of Waterford, head of the great Irish house of Beresford, is disposed to be superstitious. He gave a rather amusing illustration of this peculiarity the other day on the occasion of the birth of his son and heir, says Mainly About People. He owns a fine house in Cavendish Square, which unfortunately, bears the number "thirteen," and so alarmed was he lest this unlucky number should cast a blighting influence on the so-called happy event, that he actually leased for a couple of months another furnished house in the same square where the birth took place. Young Lord Waterford, who is a nephew of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, married a year ago the pretty daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, now secretary of state for war.

Curraghmore, county Waterford, his county seat, is a most picturesque place, and is haunted by a famous and most fantastic banshee. The latter is said to have made its last appearance on the eve of the suicide of the late marquis, who was prompted by the intense suffering resulting from an accident in the hunting field to take his own life.

THE TOLEDO BLADE STEEL RANGE

WITH RESERVOIR AND HIGH CLOSET.

FOR HARD COAL, SOFT COAL OR WOOD

Price $30

FOR THE Elegant Range AND THE Toledo Weekly Blade ONE YEAR.

Whenever the Blade lends its name to a household article for the purpose of profiting its readers, it may be depended upon as perfectly reliable. We have just contracted with a manufacturer for 1,000 steel ranges for the readers of the Blade. Not CHEAP ones for the purpose of selling cheap, but the best that can be constructed. The most modern, and most costly workmanship, with all improvements, attachments and embellishments. By our contract we are enabled to offer our subscribers the BEST STEEL RANGE MADE at from ten to twenty dollars less than the same grade can be purchased at retail stores. Understand, we do not say there is but little competition, a steel range of high grade like this would cost $45.00 to $50.00. If indeed such a one could be found. In larger cities, where competition is great, the best grade rule high, and $40.00 would be a very low price for a good one.

CONSTRUCTION—Standard dimensions and standard gauge of steel, being made of heavy cold rolled homogeneous steel plate, selected with the requirements in view of having a tough ductile steel with a close grain, the easier to repel the attack of those acids that are distilled by the fuel during combustion. The flues are lined with asbestos, which holds the heat and absorbs the moisture and condensations.

CASTINGS AND PARTS—Substantially and scientifically made, so that the best results will be obtained, both as to wear of the casting and the proper distribution of the heat through the flues. Extra large fire door, drops flat so that it can be used for long sticks of wood. Large ash pit door. This is much larger than usual, and enables us to use a large grate.

RESERVOIR—Adjustable flush top enamel reservoir, so simply arranged that it can be adjusted by the buyer, should he have occasion to move to a more remote part of the world. The reservoir ranges, however, are shipped complete from the factory when so ordered.

OVEN—The large and ventilated oven is made with extra heavy top-plate bottom, strongly braced in such a manner as to effectually prevent buckling.

NICKEL PARTS—Name plates on oven door, base panel, reservoir panel, oven door frame and a polished, nickeled steel edge is put on front edge of top.

GRATE—Duplex grate, reversible, for either wood or coal, and made so that no ashes can gather back of it to prevent easy working. Can be drawn out a great distance for cleaning.

DIMENSIONS—This range is made in one size only. It occupies floor space 32x31, over 19x21x14. Height of stove to top, 31 inches. Height of reservoir, 8 inches. Height of closet, 12 inches. Depth of same 11 inches, and including reservoir, 21 in. There are six holes, either 8 inch or 9 inch, as desired.

The above price, $30, includes a copy of the Blade one full year, and the range complete, as shown in illustration. If the reservoir is not desired, deduct $3, as we will sell the range without reservoir for $27. Do not forget to state whether you wish 8 inch or 9 inch holes. No wheels are supplied.

SHIPPING—Each range is set up and thoroughly polished, like illustration above. It is then carefully and wholly wrapped in heavy crash paper, strongly crated, nicked and delivered free aboard cars, Toledo. Weight of crate, boxed for freight, which is nominal. Fifty or one hundred miles would be more than $1.00. Any point east of Kansas not over $1.00, even to the Pacific coast points not over $2.00, or in most cases $1.50. Under recent shipping arrangements the railroad companies are bound to handle these crates as carefully as fine furniture, hood door, drops flat so that it can be used for long sticks of wood. Large ash pit door. This is much larger than usual, and enables us to use a large grate.

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SPECIAL DIRECTIONS—Write your name and postoffice address plainly when you order, and if you fail to give us your railroad station, that is, the railroad station to which we shall address the range. Remember, we shall always ship them by the cheapest and quickest route. Remit by express, draft on New York or Chicago, postoffice or express money order, or register currency by mail. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

Tales I've Heard Told

"I tell a tale as 'twas told to me."—Sir Walter Scott.

Price, $1 and 50 cts., but To You, 15 cts.

"A book that sparkles from start to finish."
"A collection of good stories well told."
"The book that everyone must have about the house."

[EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.]

"This book is for the pleasant people of the world—may their tribe increase. It will be appreciated by folks who are on good terms with themselves and the rest of mankind, who like the world into which they were born, who believe that life is worth living, and are glad that they live in the greatest country on earth, and in the best age the world has ever known. The best people are those who love humor; the worst, those who indulge in sarcasm. This book is for the former. It aims to present humor without sarcasm—the honey without the stiug. It isn't intended to instruct, but to entertain and please. Be good to yourself and read it. Be good to your neighbor and tell him how you like it."

This book sells for $1 cloth, 50 cents in paper. But the publishers of this journal have secured to you the chance to get a copy for the mere nominal cost of 15 cents. The first edition is to be distributed to readers in this way in order to introduce and thoroughly popularize the book at once. Address, inclosing 15 cents,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Our Great Offer.

For 15 cents, stamps or cash, sent at once, you will receive a copy of this book. Don't delay, or the chance will not be open to you. Address as directed.

QUEER POTATO.

The cut given herewith is from a photograph of a huge potato grown last fall by a crippled ex-soldier, Mr. Levi Oaf, who lives near Bass Lake, Stark county,

A MONSTER TUBER.

Indiana. It weighs 4¼ pounds, and was grown on black, sandy soil. The many projections give it a very queer appearance. It was sent to The Blade by Mr. Warren S. Terry, of Winona, Ind.

AN APOLOGY.

Two well-known temperance men of Kirkaldy, Scotland, were upset the other night, when returning from a temperance meeting. In its account of the mishap the local paper remarked: "Fortunately, both gentlemen were sober at the time." This remark made them indignant, and they wrote a letter to the editor, saying so. Whereupon the editor kept up his end by printing this apology in the next issue of the paper: "Messrs. —— and —— demand an apology for our having stated that at the time of their accident they were both sober. We have pleasure in withdrawing our observation."

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

USE IT FREE

CONSOLIDATED WORLDWIDE SUPPLY CO. Dept. 16 Nos. 8 Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

It Pays Men with small capital to send for our money making plan. Magic Lantern or Stereopticon. McALLISTER, Mfg. Opticians, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel Plated Watch, with a Chain and Charm, for selling only 20 packages of Bluine at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the watch and a large Premium List, FREE. BLUINE CO., Concord Junction, Mass.

WANTED Agents; terms liberal. Address Indian Medicine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE PAY CASH For Hickory nuts and Chestnuts. Write for prices. Camera Free and pay all charges. Good opportunity for ladies or gentlemen to make money. Highest prices paid. Send address on postal. COLONIAL MAGAZINE, Dept. T. E., 106 Park Row, New York.

SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

To learn how to remonstrate effectually against the fatal policy of extending United States sovereignty over the Philippines, involving a large standing army, greatly increased taxation and disaster to American liberties and industries, address Secretary Anti-Imperialist League, Washington, D. C.

BE QUICK.

The Danger is Imminent.

COSTLY LEATHER.

The leather which is used to tip the hammers of the best pianos is of a remarkably soft quality. It is prepared by a family of tanners in Thuringia, Germany, by means of a process, the secret of which they alone possess. The skins are procured in this country from one kind of deer—the

THE HOUSEHOLD

LET US BE HAPPY! WE MAY IF WE WILL
FIND SOME PLEASURE IN LIFE TO OVERBALANCE THE ILL;
THERE WAS NEVER AN EVIL IF WELL UNDERSTOOD,
BUT WHAT RIGHTLY MANAGED WOULD TURN TO GOOD.

MISS. EMILY S. BOUTON
EDITOR.

Faith vs. Despair.

"There is not the least use in the world of trying any longer. I make a flat failure every time."

Well, what if you do? Suppose you put forth a hundred efforts without apparently accomplishing anything, that is no reason why the next one will not bring success, and that success will be all the sweeter because of its cost. Meanwhile, you will have been building character. You will have gained, beyond measuring, in strength of will, in patience, in perseverance, in self-control, all qualities of the greatest value in the solution of the problems of life. It is not a matter of rejoicing to have the road we are to travel over made absolutely smooth and level, for then we lose the glory of the heights and the sweet shadows of the depths.

No, failures are not to be regretted unless you let them conquer your faith, your hope, your determination. An old Welsh proverb says "Failures are but the pillars of success," and it is true. Browning poetically expresses the same thought in these lines:

"Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids not sit nor stand,
but go."

The exertion of power, the putting forth of energy which is required to "go" in the face of obstacles is what develops mental and spiritual strength. And even if what is desired is not reached, that has been gained which is, in reality, of infinite more moment, being a promise for the success of future and perhaps greater undertakings.

The individual who fails and then sits down in despair is weakening himself in every way possible. It does not matter what the effort was, whether to overcome a bad habit, to win a material good, or to gain intellectual advancement, what is true in the one case is true in all. It is cowardly to despair. It was Henry Ward Beecher who said: "If there is ever a time to be ambitious, it is not when ambition is easy, but when it is hard. Fight in darkness; fight when you are down; die hard, and you won't die at all." That is true. In nine cases out of ten you will win the race. In the failure of the tenth under such circumstances will be contained what is of more value than nine successes.

A "cheerful faith" is what we all need, and this can be cultivated. Hold it in the thought. Put it into words. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was right when she wrote this poetic admonition:

"Talk faith. The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God, or man, or self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come;
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb."

Every time we utter a despairing word a shadow is cast upon the hearer, and our own fears are intensified. We are to hold fast to the thought, until it changes to a conviction, that everything will, in some way, work out for good. Failures and disappointments met in this spirit will become in very truth stepping stones to the greater things of life.

What is true in the life of individuals is true in the life of a community or a nation. It is often said by the pessimistic observer of the sin and misery of the world: "Human nature is the same always. No need to expect anything better than we have now."

That is to argue that no growth, no progress is possible. It is to say that all effort to bring better conditions is useless. It is to deny evolutionary law; to assert that there must always be "a submerged tenth," than which there is no more pathetic or terrible thought.

Human nature, as human nature, is, it is true, the same always, that is, imperfect, and liable to err. Yet the whole of humanity comes from the One Source. All people are children of the One Father, with the same possibilities, however differing in present attainment. To insist that there is no such thing as diminishing the sum of sin and misery in the world is to give the lie to all great humanitarian movements. It is to assert that a national change like the abolition of slavery means nothing of higher attainment in public sentiment.

No one doubts—even the most confirmed pessimist among them all—that there will be more and greater discoveries in science and art in the future than in the past, wonderful as the latter have been. Why, then, doubt the possibility of moral and spiritual progress? Why disbelieve in the power of humanity as a whole to advance to higher moral conditions when acknowledging potential future intellectual and material improvement?

The time will come when, in the United States at least, there will be no "submerged tenth." It may be in the next century; it may be in the more distant future, but the trend of thought is toward changes that will bring better conditions. It is true that upon the one hand is almost unlimited greed and selfishness, but on the other is a growing consciousness of wrongs that must be righted, and an increasing sense of responsibility for the future well-being of the "submerged."

One of the most encouraging signs of the time is the growth of the sentiment that in the right education of the children lies the hope of the future, and this includes the children of the slums as well as of all others. It is seen in the establishment of the free kindergarten in the poorest districts, where its beautiful teachings are bringing sunshine into the gloom of the child-life found therein, and training it into a promise of usefulness.

Trials are indeed as necessary for the nation as for individuals, and failures need not bring discouragement.

"The gods in bounty work up storms about us
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and throw out into practice
Virtues which shun the day."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

AN ANSWER.

In answer to a question, Life's Gateways may be had separately from the Blade for $1.00. As the Blade subscription price is $1.00 a year, it is easy to see what is gained by sending for them together.

The Cozy Corner

Here is an account of how an ingenious mother made a practical use of something she had read:

It was my good fortune to be able to spend my Christmas this year with my parents. It was a long journey, from Washington to New Hampshire, but I was more than willing to take it, even with four wide-awake children to take care of. For a day they were very quiet, but after that they grew weary with the ride and impatient at the length of time it took us to get to our destination.

I had provided books for them, but they soon grew tired of reading, and I was obliged to think of something new to amuse them. At last I remembered something I had read in The Blade, and I was so thankful to Miss Bouton for publishing it, as it lasted the children through the remainder of the journey.

For the benefit of new subscribers to The Blade, who may not have seen it, I will tell you about it.

I had some of the large folders with a map of the country on one side and a list of stations on the other. The map I spread out before the children, and selected a name of a station, and they found it on the map, the one finding it first had the privilege of giving the next name to be searched for.

Next time they took the "map game," as they called it, one of them found a place on the map and the others tried to guess which it was, three guesses being allowed to each child.

Another variation was for one child to select a place and each of the others in turn to try to locate it with my hat-pin, the one who knew, calling warm, hot or cold, according to the nearness of the pin to the place.

Again, each child chose a city for their home, and then found as many ways as possible for reaching that home from the others.

It kept the children quiet and interested, and they gained a considerable knowledge of the country through which we passed.

Several of the other passengers became interested in the children's work, and added to their pleasure by telling them about some of the cities and places of interest on the route.

Altogether it was a most successful amusement, and I felt so grateful to Miss Bouton that I wished to pass it on for the benefit of some other mother.—Isabel G. M.

Dear Editor and Cozy Corner, glad Christmas and New Year greetings to you all.

I have not time to write a good long letter, as I had wished, but my mind has been filled with two thoughts which I will make known to you. The first is to express my earnest thanks to our dear Miss Bouton, tried and true, for her outspoken denunciation of the cruel practices of vivi-sectionists and of those who so ruthlessly slaughter innocent creatures for the profit they bring as articles of ornament.

As I belong to the glorious white ribbon army who make the effort to suppress such senseless cruelties, one of their most important departments of work, I feel every time that she uses her pen in that direction that she is an earnest and powerful ally in the good work.

The other thing I would like to speak out is to the lady (I can not recall her name) who, in letter to the Cozy Corner a few weeks ago recommended the works of Robert Louis Stevenson as interesting reading.

He may have written some good things but my own experience with his writings was such a disappointment that I should be afraid to advise or encourage any one to read anything from his pen.

Once upon a time desiring something fresh to read, I went to a cheap book counter in our place, where I had found several really good books, and chose two of the author named, thinking from the titles there would be some interesting descriptions of out-of-the-way places. Imagine my surprise when I found them not only most blood-thirsty, but containing more profanity and blasphemy than any books I had ever looked into, and without a single ethical purpose, so far as I could discover.

My first impulse was to return them to the dealer, but on second thought I could not conscientiously run the risk of being accessory to placing them in the hands of some weak boy whose moral inclination might be led into wrong channels by the reading of them. So I laid them on the embers and was glad to see them go up in smoke.

Since then I have been more careful about examining any books from strange authors.—Laura O. Chupp.

Some time ago I saw an inquiry in The Blade for the author of "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." If it has been answered, I did not see it, and so I venture to send the author's name. It may be found in "Tristam Shandy," by Sterne. I believe it is generally supposed to be in the Bible, but when looked for can not be found.—Mrs. T. J. Wilson.

A great many people have done more Bible reading while searching for the above, and other familiar quotations, than they have in any other way. It is to be hoped that they received information that helped them even if they did not find what they were looking for.

Art Amateur: There are several different kinds of kilns for firing china, each one having its admirers. Any dealer in decorated china could, probably, tell you where you could obtain one, and what it would cost. Full directions for using come with each one, and no great knowledge or experience is necessary.

Student: The Modern Reader's Bible is a series of works from the Scriptures presented in modern literary form. The revised edition of the Bible is used, and no changes are made in the words, they are simply given a modern style which makes them much easier to understand.

In many places in the Bible the meaning of passages is not clear to the ordinary reader because of the continuous reading; in the Modern Reader's edition this is made plain by dividing the sentences and verses according to the idea of who was supposed to be speaking each one and by changing the punctuation marks as they are given in the accepted version of the Bible.

If you will obtain a copy of one of these books you will better understand their plan.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATION.

In an exchange I recently read of one woman who had plenty of sofa cushions and pillows. She married a man who belonged to a club of 50 young men, each one of whom sent a cushion as a wedding present. This was the only woman on record, so far, that was satisfied in that respect, and I have no doubt she longed for some new designs.

In cushion covers there is still a fascination for those who love to do fancy work for the vanity and possibilities in making them seem endless. The prettiest and most useful of these covers are made of linen or other wash goods, for, no matter how elaborate the material, or work, may be, a cushion loses its beauty as soon as it becomes at all soiled, and the plainest cover if fresh and clean will be preferable to any other.

Another article that is ever popular is the linen doilies. These can be made of such small pieces of linen and odds and ends of embroidery silks that they have a fascination for the economical woman.

Those made with just a plain, hemstitched finish are always nice. If, in addition to the hem, a line of hemstitching is made at a little distance from this, the effect is good, and, if they are made for sale, will add to the value.

Doilies made in this way and six inches square are sold for 50 cents in any store.

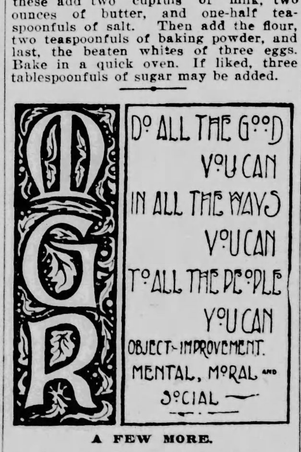
THE BLADE COOK.

Oyster Omelet.

Place one dozen oysters in a hot pan and cook carefully till they are plump and begin to curl. Add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, pepper and salt as needed and let them boil just a minute. Remove the oysters, chop and return to the pan. Beat five eggs, add one tablespoonful of milk for each egg, and when fried serve with the oysters and sauce poured over them.

Mrs. Rorer's Graham Rolls.

Take three cupfuls of sifted graham flour. Beat the yolks of three eggs, to these add two cupfuls of milk, two ounces of butter, and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Then add the flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and last, the beaten whites of three eggs. Bake in a quick oven. If liked, three tablespoonfuls of sugar may be added.



A FEW MORE.

A few of the pretty Merry-Go-Round badges are left to be sold to those who know when a good thing can be had cheap, as these are at 15 cents each.

The photograph of our "Jimmie Long" is presented to our members to-day and is sure of a pleasant reception. Nice boy, isn't he? Just as all

JIMMY LONG.

of the M. G. R.'s are nice boys or girls, and the best of it is they are nice all through, "silk lined," so to speak. Eh, John Jr.?

How many of the Merry-Go-Round girls and boys can remember what our motto for last year was? Hold up your hands till I count them.

Now, how many have endeavored to keep that motto before them in their every-day life since January 1, 1898? I do not mean the motto at the head of the column, for of course all have had that in mind, but the special word that we accepted last January.

Now I will suggest to you that for this year we take the first two sentences of the 15th verse of Second Timothy, second chapter and that we follow the course of study laid down in those words as faithfully as we can.

Second Timothy, second chapter, fifteenth verse, first and second sentences.

There could be no better proof of the success of the M. G. R. than such letters as the following, showing just where some practical help has been given by it. Miss Prudence has received many similar letters, though most of them were personal letters to her and the words of appreciation of her part of the work done have been most grateful to her. She thanks every one of you for these kindly letters, but truth and justice prevent her from appropriating the success of this column, for it is entirely due to the hearty, whole-souled co-operation of her Blade girls and boys who have done so much towards helping each other.

I have been a member of the M. G. R.'s nearly a year, and I must tell you, Miss Prudence, how much pleasure as well as profit I have derived from my membership. The various topics for earnest discussion have been very instructive to me, and the different literary studies have been full of interest and pleasure. I have enjoyed the letters more than I can possibly tell you, and I eagerly look forward to the weekly visits of The Blade. You may be very sure that my attention is first turned to the M. G. R. column when the paper arrives.

One way in which I have found my membership beneficial is in regard to my writing. When there is a tendency on my part to become careless in writing, and especially when I am in a hurry with some of my school work the thought will occur to me, "What if I were writing an M. G. R. letter?" or "Would I want Miss Prudence to see this sheet of writing and have her know who wrote it?" and then I become more careful.

I have been told by some of my instructors that they have noticed a very decided improvement in my written work during the past year, and I smiled as I thought of the cause that lead to my improvement.

I shall never be sorry that I became a member of the M. G. R., and I hope that my improvement will be as marked in the year to come as it has been in the past year and I heartily thank you, dear Miss Prudence, for the help you have been to me. I feel as if you were a very dear personal friend and I so wish that I could see you.

I think your plan of keeping a copy of all our M. G. R. letters is excellent and I intend to keep a copy of all of mine and I assure you that unless I become a great deal more thoughtless than I think I shall, you will not have to correct the same mistake in two of my letters.—"High School Girl."

An old friend, under a new name, comes in this morning. Can any of you guess who he used to be?

Dear M. G. R.'s will you permit me to come in out of the snow for a quiet little chat?

Such a change since last I called! So many new faces present and so many old and familiar ones absent!

Mr. L. C., we would like you to "slip" into our circle oftener; Mr. Raven, we would like to hear your pleasant and familiar "croak" once more.

B. B., your reasons for not reading the Bible in school are not sound ones according to my way of thinking. In the first place, simply reading a selection from that book of books, without comment, is not teaching it. Of course, the teacher is not placed in her position to teach the Bible or an creed, sect or ism; if she does she steps out of her realm and invades the province of the D. D. A patron might, with as much reason, I think, demand of a teacher that she stop the reading of good wholesome stories that teach the best of morals and describe the gentlest, sweetest and the purest of characters as to demand that she stop the reading of the Book which is the foundation of all good books. But, if a teacher is so unfortunate as to be teaching in a state which prohobits it there is one recourse left to her whereby those grand principles may be taught incidentally, and that is, by example. There is great need of more such teaching in the profession.

Forest Neeley, your letter had the same effect on me that I imagine a South Dakota blizzard yould have; so cold and chilly. Let us look on the bright side of life and in the language of the poet, "open wide the door and let a little sunshine in."

Some one of the M. G. R.'s recently asked the question: Is it right for women to preach the gospel? There is one recorded instance alone which ought to convince any one that it is right. A woman was the first one called to preach a risen Redeemer when Christ met Mary at his tomb soon after his resurrection and said, "Go tell the disciples, etc."

Mrs. N. E. Girl, I vote on the affirmative side of your letter proposition and I am very willing you should be the first postmaster general.

By all means let us have Miss Prudence's picture as soon as possible, but it seems a very inappropriate time to have it in midwinter as there is not the slightest intimation of winter in her character as shown forth in her writings. Therefore, I suggest we have it in the month of June.

Walter Douglas, I partly agree with you where you say, "The harm lies in the excess, no matter what the habit be." That is true as far as the person is individually concerned, but not true as far as the influence of these habits have upon others are concerned. Take for example, the moderate drinker: His influence for wrong is far greater than he who wallows in the gutter; and the same may be said of almost all habits.

It seems to me that now is the time to secure a badge. Are any of the M. G. R.'s intending to attend the Paris exposition in 1900?

I congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Green Mt. Boy, and I suggest we have a paper this winter (if that is not too soon) from one or both of them on the question, "Is marriage a failure?"

I know that Miss Prudence is very patient and forebearing, but, "There is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and as I have reached that limit I will bow and make my exit. Who am I?—Harold.

Sometimes it so happens that our "Uncle Sam" takes a part in the game of questions and answers, and the answers to Harold's suggestions came in the same mail as the questions:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—With my sweetest smile and most coquettish bow, I thank all who sent us so many kind wishes for our future, and may yours be the same.

No, Nig—Oh! beg pardon, when I think I won't say a thing, I'm sure to say it. I meant, no, N. E. G., there will be no such a mistake as I can not make a custard pie.

Mrs. I. E. Austin, I do believe we are not neighbors, though we live scarcely more than a mile apart. Mr. Austin and I are shure as he has called once. I—well, I guess I will not tell you what I think of him as it might make you jealous. All there is to do to make you and I neighbors is—you call.

"Odd Number, I was never noted as a great acrobat, therefore I fear I may fall in if I reach "over the river" to shake hands, bring that hand and come across and let us get acquainted, I've always admired you though never imagined you lived near.

Bless you, it would make you old maids smile and old bachelors shiver to see my lord start and tremble when I bestow upon him one of my artful glances from my beautiful cold, black eyes, (the reason is my new mop stick is of hardwood).—Isabel.

Evidently the "hardwood mop-stick" is well cushioned, if we may judge from Green Mt. Boy's letter, and hereafter no one is to doubt that in Merry-Go-Round families, marriage is not a failure. We hope, now, that they have once more visited us, that these friends will not remain away so long another time.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I pen these few lines thanking you for the kind words that have been spoken for me and mine, and I will advise all old bachelors to follow my example, even if you have to go a thousand miles to do so.

I think I have got the best girl in the whole M. G. R., family, but, there may be many more good ones left yet.—Green Mountain Boy.

May I come in a few minutes, to speak to Forest Neeley? I wish to tell him that when the clouds that come into everyone's life have passed away (as they surely will), the sun will be just as bright, the air just as pure as before the storm and sometimes the storm is needed to make us appreciate the sunshine, and troubles are sent that we may better appreciate our blessings. We must meet our troubles as bravely as possible, always doing our duty and looking forward to the brighter days that must come.—Ella.

Miss Prudence had very satisfactory excuses from Zack Stubbs for his long absence. He promises to come "to meetin'" as soon as he can, which we all trust will be very soon.

A "dew-drop" from Indiana, thinks our motto "the best that could be had," and that by living up to its requirements we shall be able to accomplish a great deal of good.

Launcelot, in speaking of the universal desire for wealth and power speaks of how everyone devotes so much time to this, which after all, does not bring happiness of itself. He closes a very excellent letter thus: "When the rich Caliph of Cordova died, he left with his last will a paper on which was written these words: "It is now fifty years that I have been Caliph, and in all of that time I have seen only fourteen days of happiness."

No, my M. G. R., friends, do not let your highest ambition be to be great, or rich, but to do some good to somebody every day during the year and see how happy you will be.

Brunette, I am acquainted with you, did you know it?—Lancelot de Lac.

Is this meant for a conundrum? If so, will Ben please bring the answer next time he comes?

I came from that part of Illinois called Egypt, belong to the Epworth league and wish to join the M. G. R.'s. I will give the name of Ben Davis, who can guess why? "Operator" brings, as a result of his attendance at a teachers' institute, the following excellent, yes, most excellent, suggestion to teachers. "Teach the children to reason out a problem, and find for themselves what it means and why the answer is as it is, instead of being satisfied with going through the figures in the book."

Several letters stand over till next week.

NICHOLAS II., "EMPEROR OF PEACE."

Nicholas II. in stature does not resemble his father, who was a son of Anak. It is a mistake, however, to speak of him as if he were exceptionally slight. He is about the same height as General Gordon, whom he resembles in other things besides the number of his inches. When he rides or sits the Emperor seems as tall as most men. When he stands he is a little taller than Lord Nelson or Napoleon Bonaparte. Good stuff, says the old adage, is often put up in little bundles, and the giant in popular legend is usually as dull as he is huge. In physique the Emperor is wiry and vigorous. One who sees him every day told me that physically Nicholas is a much healthier man than his father, Alexander III., although great in stature and with immense muscular development, was, from the insurance companys point of view, by no means so "good a life" as that of his successor. The Czar is full of vitality, quick and active in his movements, fond of outdoor exercise. Certainly no one meeting him for the first time would put him down among the weekly. * * * I have seldom met any any one so quick to seize a point. Whatever he may fail in, it will not be in lack of capacity to see and understand.

This exceptional rapidity of perception is united with a remarkable memory and a very wide grasp of an immense range of facts. I know at least some eminent English politicians holding high office who in this respect are a mournful contrast to the Emperor. When questioned even about the affairs of their own department their fingers seem to be all thumbs. They have not got their dates right or they are vague and misty about the exact drift of important negotiations. There are plenty of such woolly minded men in high places, and it is a real pleasure to meet any one who has his facts at his finger ends, who tells you in a flash what was done or what was not done, and whose ideas, be they right or wrong, are lucidly expressed in a very definite form. Alertness, exactness, lucidity, and definiteness are four excellent qualities in a man, and the Emperor has them all. With all this there is an absolute absence of anything even distantly approaching priggishness. Many years ago Mr. Gladstone described the present Emperor as a charming type of the best of our public school boys. He was frank, fearless, perfectly natural, and simplicity itself. Nicholas II. is no longer a boy. He has borne for several trying years the burden of one of the greatest empires in the world. But he is still as absolutely simple and unaffacted as he was when Mr. Gladstone met him in Copenhagen fifteen years ago. There is still in him all the delightful school-boy abandon of manner, a keen sense of humor, and a hearty, outspoken frankness in expressing his opinions which makes you feel that you are dealing with a man whose character is as transparent as crystal. Add to all this a modesty as admirable as it is rare, and it must be admitted that even if the net human product should fall short of being a great ruler, he has at least all the qualities which make men beloved by their fellows. The bright, clear blue eye, the quick, sympathetic change of feature, the merry laugh, succeeded in a moment by an expression of noble gravity and of high resolve, the rapidity and grace of his movements, and even his curious little expressive shrug of the shoulders, are all glimpses of a character not often found unspoiled by power.

Those who know him best appear to love him most, and, naturally enough, each one thinks his only fault is that he is too ready to sacrifice his own convenience and his own wishes to oblige the others. A more dutiful son never sat on a throne. It was, perhaps, carrying filial affection a long way when, in order to sustain his mother at her mother's grave, the Czar crossed and recrossed Russia from end to end, and that at a time when all Europe was ringing with the crime that cost the Empress of Austria her life. But, considering the conspicuous example of the opposite extreme in the case of the other young Kaiser, the Czar's tender affection for his mother, even if carried to excess, is at least a fault on virtue's side. He is singularly happy in his marriage, and the Emperor of Russia will never lack one of the most intelligent and loyal of counselors while his wife lives. As his parents before him set Europe an example of domestic unity and felicity, so Nicholas II. maintains the honorable and happy tradition. He is loyal in his friendships and slow to part with any of those who are in his own or were in his father's service. "Thy own friend and thy father's friend forsake not" is a maxim so much forgotten nowadays that it is difficult to complain even if in a few instances this tenacious loyalty to old servants is carried further than is altogether to be desired in the interests of the state. * * * He has inherited from his father the hatred for falsehood, and he has added thereto the industry of a singularly active mind almost painfully overwhelmed by the immensity of his responsibilities. No one, not even a newspaper editor, is omniscient; but no one, not even the most conscientious of able editors, could work harder in mastering his facts. He has, moreover, the divining faculty of intense sympathy—a gift which opens the way to the heart of many subjects at the door of which mere study would knock in vain. Whether he has the supreme gift of genius in the discerning of the essential truth of a situation we can only judge by what he has already done. So far his reign has been distinguished by three things. First, his frank recognition of the fact that until he found his feet and had acquired some experience in the business of governing it became him to serve his apprenticeship modestly and silently. He may have been helped to practice this commendable self-suppression by the conspicuous absence of that virtue in another young man on a throne; but whatever helped or hindered, Nicholas II. set to work to learn his business and studied diligently at the feet of the ablest statesman Russia has produced of late years. Prince Lobanoff's Eastern policy was so detestable as Lord Beaconsfield's, but no one denied that he was the supreme intellect in the Russian service. The Czar recognized his ability and profited by his teaching.—The Review of Reviews.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

SILVER POT.

The Story of a Crow.

Silverspot was simply a wise old crow: his name was given because of a silvery white spot that was like a nickel stuck on his right side between the eye and the bill, and it was owing to this spot that I was able to know him from the other crows and put together the parts of his history that came to my knowledge.

Crows are, as you know, most intelligent birds—"wise as an old crow," did not become a saying without good reason. Crows know the value of organization and are as well drilled as soldiers—very much better than some soldiers, in fact, for crows are always on duty, always at war and always dependent on each other for life and safety. Their leaders not only are the oldest and wisest of the band, but also the strongest and bravest, for they must be ready at any time with sheer force to put down an upstart or a rebel.

Old Silverspot was the leader of a large band of crows that made their headquarters near Toronto, Canada, near Castle Frank, which is a pine-clad hill on the northeast edge of the city. This band numbered about 20, and for reasons that I never understood did not increase. In mild winters they stayed along the Niagara river; in cold winters they went much farther south. But each week in the last year of February Old Silverspot would muster his followers and boldly cross the forty miles of open water that lies between Toronto and Niagara; not, however, in a straight line would he go, but always in a curve to the west, whereby he kept in sight of the familiar landmark of Dundas mountain, until the pine-clad hill itself came in view. Each year he came with his troop, and for about six weeks took up his abode on the hill. Each morning thereafter the crows set out in three bands to forage. One band Silverspot led in person. Who led the others I never found out.

On calm mornings they flew high and straight away. But when it was windy the band flew low, and followed the ravine for shelter. My windows overlooked the ravine, and it was thus that in 1885, I first noticed this old crow. I was a newcomer in the neighborhood, but an old resident said to me then "that there old crow has been a-flying up and down this ravine for more than twenty years." My chances to watch were in the ravine, and Silverspot doggedly clinging to the old route, though now it was edged with houses and spanned by bridges, became a very familiar acquaintance. Twice each day in March and part of April, then again in the late summer and the fall, he passed and repassed, and gave me chances to see his movements, and hear his orders to his bands, and so, little by little, opened my eyes to the fact that the crows, though a little people, are of great wit, a race of birds with a language and a social system that is wonderfully human in many of its chief points, and in some is better carried out than our own.

One windy day I stood on the high bridge across the ravine, as the old crow, heading his long straggling troop, came flying down homeward. Half a mile away I could hear the contented "caw, caw," in notes that said as plainly as words: "All's well, come right along!" and his lieutenants echoed it at the rear of the band. They were flying very low to be out of the wind, and would have to rise a little to clear the bridge on which I was. Silverspot saw me standing there and did not like it. He checked his flight and called out "Caw" in tones which said very plainly, "Be on your guard," and rose much higher in the air. Then seeing that I was not armed he flew over my head about twenty feet and his followers did the same, dipping again to the old level when past the bridge.

Next day I was at the same place, and as the crows came near I raised my walking stick and pointed it at them. The old fellow at once cried out "Danger," with a "Caw," in tone entirely different from any he had before uttered and rose fifty feet higher. Seeing that it was not a gun, he ventured to fly over. But on the third day I took with me a gun, and at once he cried out, "Caw, Caw, Caw, Caw," "Great danger—a gun!" His lieutenant repeated the cry, and every crow in the troop began to tower and scatter from the rest, till they were far above gun shot, and so passed safely over, coming down again to the shelter of the valley when well beyond reach. Another time, as the long and straggling troop came down the valley a red-tailed hawk alighted on a tree close by their intended route, the leader cried out in new notes, "Hawk, Hawk," and stayed his flight as did each crow on nearing him until all were massed in a solid body. Then, no longer fearing the hawk, they passed on. Many others of his words of command I learned in the course of my long acquaintance, and found that sometimes a very little difference in the sound makes a very great difference in meaning. One note means hawk or any large, dangerous birds, another note means "Wheel round," while other notes are a mere "Good-day!" to a far away comrade.

One day while watching I saw a crow crossing the valley with something white in his beak. He flew to the mouth of the Rosedale Brook, then took a short flight to the Beaver Elm. There he dropped the white object, and looking about gave me a chance to recognize my old friend Silverspot. After a minute he picked up the white thing, a shell, and walked over past the spring, and here, among the docks and skunk-cabbages, he unearthed a pile of shells and other white, shiny things. He spread them out in the sun, turned them over, lifted them one by one in his beak, dropped them, nestled on them as though they were eggs, toyed with them and gloated over them like a miser. This was his hobby, his weakness. He could not explain why he enjoyed them, any more than a boy can explain why he collects postage stamps, or a girl why she prefers pearls to rubies; but his pleasure in them was very real, and after half an hour he covered them all, including the new one, with earth and leaves, and flew off. I went at once to the spot and examined the board; there was about a hatful in all, chiefly white pebbles, clam shells, and some bits of tin, but there was also a handle of a china cup, which must have been the gem of the collection. That was the last time I saw them. Silverspot knew that I had found his treasures, and he removed them at once; where I never knew.

During the space that I watched him so closely he had many little adventures and escapes. He was once severely handled by a sparrowhawk, and often he was chased and worried by kingbirds. Not that these did him much harm, but they were such noisy pests that he avoided their company as quickly as possible just as a grown man avoids a conflict with a noisy and impudent small boy.

His quickness of wit was often shown. One day I saw him flying down the ravine with a large piece of bread in his bill. The stream below him was at this time being bricked over as a sewer. There was one part of two hundred yards quite finished, and, as he flew over the open water just above this, the bread fell from his bill, and was swept by the current out of sight into the tunnel. He flew down, and peered vainly into the dark cavern, then, acting upon a happy thought, he flew to the downstream end of the tunnel, and awaiting the reappearance of the floating bread, as it was swept onward by the current, he seized and bore it off in triumph.

Silverspot was a crow of the world. He was truly a successful crow. He lived in a region that, though full of dangers, abounded with food. In an old, unrepaired nest he raised a brood each year with his wife, whom, by the way, I never could distinguish, and when the crows again gathered together he was their acknowledged chief.

Sentry duty is not taken in turn by the crows, but a certain number whose watchfulness has been often proved are the perpetual sentries, and are expected to watch and forage at the same time.

There is only one time when a crow is a fool, and that is at night. There is only one bird that terrifies a crow, and that is the owl. When, therefore, these come together it is a woeful thing for the sable birds. The distant hoot of an owl after dark is enough to make them withdraw their heads from under their wings, and sit trembling and miserable till morning. In very cold weather the exposure of their faces has often resulted in a crow having one or both of his eyes frozen, so that blindness followed and therefore death.

But with the morning their courage comes again, and arousing themselves they ransack the woods for a mile around until they find that owl, and if they do not kill him they at least worry him half to death and drive him twenty miles away.

In 1886 the crows had come as usual to Castle Frank. I was walking in these early few days afterwards when I chanced upon the track of a rabbit that had been running at full speed over the snow and dodging about among the trees as though pursued. Strange to tell, I could see no track of the pursuer. I followed the trail and presently saw a drop of blood on the snow, and a little further on found the partly devoured remains of a little brown bunny. What had killed him was a mystery until a careful search showed in the snow a great double-toed track and a beautifully pencilled brown feather. Then all was clear—a horned owl. Half an hour later, in passing again by the place, there, in a tree, within ten feet of the bones of his victim, was the fierce-eyed owl himself. The murderer still hung about the scene of his crime. For once circumstantial evidence had not lied. At my approach he cried out, "Caw, Caw, Caw, Caw," "Great danger—a gun!" His lieutenant repeated the cry, and every crow in the troop began to tower and scatter from the rest, till they were far above gun shot, and so passed safely over, coming down again to the shelter of the valley when well beyond reach. Another time, as the long and straggling troop came down the valley a red-tailed hawk alighted on a tree close by their intended route, the leader cried out in new notes, "Hawk, Hawk," and stayed his flight as did each crow on nearing him until all were massed in a solid body. Then, no longer fearing the hawk, they passed on. Many others of his words of command I learned in the course of my long acquaintance, and found that sometimes a very little difference in the sound makes a very great difference in meaning. One note means hawk or any large, dangerous birds, another note means "Wheel round," while other notes are a mere "Good-day!" to a far away comrade.

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OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a German artist, born in 1471, and distinguished himself both as painter and engraver. Was court painter to two monarchs, and executed many pictures noted for their boldness of design and harmony of conception. He was the inventor of the art of etching, and his works in this line are still much sought after by connisseurs. He died in 1528.

W. P. E.

2.—DIAMOND.

```
        x
      x x x
    x x x x x
  x x x x x x x
    x x x x x
      x x x
        x
```

1.—A consonant.
2.—An exclamation signifying contempt or disgust.
3.—Firm; determined.
4.—A melodic sequence.
5.—A genus of land snails.
6.—Name of an American general.
7.—A vowel.

W. P. E.

3.—WORD SQUARE.

```
x x x x
x x x x
x x x x
x x x x
```

1.—A large Oceanic fish.
2.—A rodent.
3.—Name of town on the gold coast of Africa.
4.—A sea fish.

W. P. E.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Three thieves, A, B and C, were found guilty of stealing a cow, a sheep and a horse, but not knowing which stole which, the judge, from a bag containing 24 pennies, gave to A 1, to B 2, and to C 3, requiring him who stole the horse to take out four times as many pennies as were given him; he who stole the cow, twice as many as were given him, and he who stole the sheep as many as he had received. When this was done there were left in the bag just five pennies. The judge was by this plan able to mete to each man the punishment suited to his crime. Who can tell what each man stole, and how the judge knew?

W. P. E.

5.—QUERY.

"He said to his friend: If the British march
By land or sea, from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal light."

What was the name of the "friend" in the above quotation?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Pettifoggers in law and empirics in medicine have held from time immemorial the fee simple to a vast estate, subject to no alienation, diminuation, revolution nor tax—the folly and ignorance of the people."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzles Given Dec. 29.

1.—William Tecumseh Sherman.
2.—M. Al. 'tis. trap. arbite. Nachor. ithrite. abundant. Hackaliah. Primals. Mattaniah. finals. Mispereth.
3.—Plank must be cut 6 feet from wide end to obtain half the surface.
4.—Two Ocean Pass is situated just south of Yellowstone Park. It is so named because it contains a small lake from which flow two streams; one into the Pacific ocean, and the other, via the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and Gulf of Mexico, into the Atlantic.
5.—Bacon wrote:
"The desire of knowledge in excess caused the fall of man."
Chat.

W. P. E. entertains us very nicely today, and a vote of thanks to him is in order. Perhaps he will send the solution of his arithmetical puzzle for the benefit of the younger classes, who may not be able to explain how the judge could make his decision as he did.

Who will send us a full set of questions for February?

New work received from A. Faul and W. P. E.

Answers from W. P. E., Seth Pratt and J. G. L.

Seth Pratt says that G. W. B.'s problem in Blade of December 22 can have four different answers. He sends the same answer as the author of the problem—124.87 square feet. It may be interesting to some of you to see how many different answers (correct ones) you can obtain by different methods of work.

Outdoor Work that is Profitable

An agency for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL offers opportunities for money-making not possible in working for a less widely known publication, and without the unpleasant experiences sometimes encountered in pushing that which has no demand or is unknown.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated citizen.

PROCLAMATION

Of the President to People of the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 5.—President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, cabled to Major General Otis from Washington, has been issued here.

The Proclamation.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the text of the instructions sent to General Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, to be proclaimed to the Filipinos as expressive of the purposes of the United States with respect to them:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C.,
December 27, 1898.

General Otis, Manila:

By direction of the secretary of war, I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the President relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine islands:

Executive Mansion,
Washington,
December 21, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir—The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty thereon.

With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the 10th inst., and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible despatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In performing this duty, the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficient purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule which we have established, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as practicable. These operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the island.

While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected except for cause duly established. The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States, unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in the Philippine islands in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement of the military authorities, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temporate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the befriend of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the of the United States.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN.
Adjutant General.

MILLER AT ILOILO.

President McKinley Orders Soldiers to Land at Once.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Prsident McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Iloilo. It may lead to a harassing war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed such calamities will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be. The President has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Iloilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives, but at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos, but if the natives willfully shoot at his soldiers he is to administer a dose of American retribution and marksmanship.

General Miller's troops have been cooped up in transports for nine or ten days. He has had several parleys with the insurgents, who took possession of Iloilo as soon as it was evacuated by the Spaniards, and he has assured them of the beneficent character of his mission. He has brought these considerate negotiations to a climax by publishing President McKinley's message of peace and good will to the natives. The Filipinos are therefore fully advised of the purpose of the United States to take control of the islands, to give them a large measure of home rule, and to establish a just, humane and enlightened government.

General Miller has about 3,000 soldiers at Iloilo, and among them are the men of the Fifty-first Iowa infantry. He will also have the support of several gunboats, for Admiral Dewey notified Secretary Long, of the Navy department, today that he had sent the Concord and Petrel to join the naval force under Colonel Dyer at Iloilo. It is not known how strong a force the insurgents have at that point. The War department has information which seems to indicate the natives have only about 2,000 stand of arms, and it is assumed that fairly represents their fighting power at Iloilo. They have no modern artillery, while the American force is well equipped in that respect. There is no doubt of the ability of General Miller to defeat the Filipinos in pitched battle, but he has been warned not to be the aggressor. Dispatches from Manila report rumors that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo to take command of the insurgent force. He has hitherto assumed an attitude of hostility to American authority, but advices from General Otis lead American officials to believe he will submit when forced to a final decision between peace and war.

VERY CRITICAL

Is the Situation at Iloilo Just Now—Streets Are Barricaded.

London, Jan. 9.—The Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid and London telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley. The Paris dispatch read:

"We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo." The London cablegram said: "The treaty of pease is still unratified. American claims of sovereignty premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the friendship of America and abhor militarism and deceit."

A representative of The Associated Press learns that the Filipinos junta of Paris has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hong Kong dated Saturday, and saying:

"Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

A telegram from an English house at Manila to-day says the situation is very strained, and that there is much anxiety there. The dispatch also contained news from Iloilo, the substance of which was that the American troops had not yet landed.

The members of the Filipino junta discredit a statement published in the Globe here this afternoon that the United States government has ordered Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, to leave Washington. They say they sure would have heard the news if it had been true.

Mail advices from the so-called Filipino government received to-day say that Aguinaldo has decided that all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control will be admitted on the payment of a duty of five per cent ad valorem, and that all export trade is liable to a duty of one per cent ad valorem.

Streets Barricaded.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Col. Potter, the special emissary of General Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived yesterday afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened," the insurgents threatening to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport Newport, and other vessels.

The family of the American vice-consul has gone on board the Newport.

Col. Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them, they ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

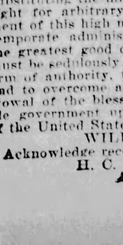
Washington is Silent.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A great deal of reticence is exhibited at the War department relative to the state of affairs at Iloilo. It is admitted that Gen. Otis has reported to the department the facts that were reported to him in turn by Gen. Miller, but all that can be gathered as to the nature of the communication is that it goes to confirm the press reports as to the attitude of the insurgents. There are excellent reasons why the officials at the War department should at this stage maintain secresy as to the instructions governing the movement of troops in the Philippines. The situation is admitted to be critical but not hopeless by any means and it is extremely desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully effect the excitable Filipinos. It is believed that Gen. Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the island of Panay, at least without actual hostilities or, if it must come to warfare, then with the least possible exposure of the American troops. Probably the first step in this campaign has been taken by this time in the establishment of a camp on the island of Guismaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo and easily accessible to the war ships. This probably will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable. The government, however, has not abandoned hope that a peaceful solution can be reached.

The government's instructions sent to Gen. Miller at Iloilo were to land and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from here. This program was agreed upon between President McKinley and Secretary Alger several days ago.

Kipling Coming to America.

London, Jan. 4.—Rudyard Kipling, with his wife and family, will leave for America January 25.



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PORTO RICO.

Some Figures Showing Area, Population and Business.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—The value of this island to the United States should not be overestimated. Varied and many representations concerning Porto Rico are being made daily; some originate from men who have things to sell, be it land or merchandise; others from those whose interests are served by the presence here of Americans with money in their pockets and still other statements are made in an exaggeration that arises from ignorance and carelessness.

In considering the Porto Rico of to-day and the developed Porto Rico of the future it would be well to set down these facts. The island has an area of 3,530 square miles; that of the state of Connecticut is 4,750 squire miles and that of New Jersey is 8,320 square miles. The population of Porto Rico is less than 900,000; there are various estimates of population ranging from 800,000 to this figure. A Spanish census of about ten years ago puts the population at 810,000 which is less than that of the city of Brooklyn. According to bulletin 13 of the United States department of agriculture entitled "Trade of Puerto Rico," the annual average imports of this island from 1892-1896 to all countries amounted to 18,114,502 pesos, which amount is calculated to equal 17,480,494 American dollars, and the annual average of exports for the same five years is given at 16,984,499 pesos or 16,390,000 american dollars. The island is densely populated and closely cultivated, the population per square mile being 229. Its commercial output can certainly be increased [illegible] could supply about ten per cent. Current [illegible] exports and imports necessary to bring about this first condition with payment with the development and its consumption of foreign merchandise to a point where [illegible] per cent. Porto Rico's trade [illegible] per cent ad valorem, and that all export trade is liable to a duty of one per cent ad valorem.

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FROM CUBA.

GEN. GOMEZ

Advises Cuban Army Not to Disband—Spanish Money.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp 200 miles westward, near Narciso has issued a proclamation to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed. It is dated December 29.

Major General Brooke had a long conference with Generals Butler, Wade and Clous regarding Cuban administration. The judiciary of the island is in a state of confusion. Many judges have resigned and others are about to do so. The new provincial governors are not able to fill the vacancies because they do not know the character of the applicants. As a result the trials of persons under criminal accusations will be necessarily delayed.

A deputation from the municipal council called upon Gen. Ludlow, to offer the resignation of the council. Gen. Ludlow asked its members to retain their positions as existing conditions requires the assistance of all, without distinction of nationality.

Acting under Major General Lee's direction, Col. Durbin decided to punish Companies L and G, of the 161st Indiana volunteer regiment with three days' consignment on bread and water, for displaying Cuban flags in the parade on Saturday, but the commanding officers of the companies mentioned that they might receive all the punishment themselves. This was agreed to and an order issued confining them to quarters for a week.

A committee from local bankers will meet Major General Brooke to-morrow to discuss a uniform method of getting Spanish currency out of the country, the bankers adopting American money. They wish to get Cuban commerce upon an American basis as soon as possible.

Nine cases of smallpox have been discovered at Marianao near the camp. Major Harrison has moved the sick to a tent two miles away, burned the house where they had been and vaccinated the residents of the locality.

London, Jan. 4.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says:

"I have had an interview with General Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent generals would not accept any appeals by Gen. Maximo Gomez, calculated to produce friction between the Americans in Cuba and the disbanding of the Cuban army was proceeding steadily throughout the island."

ORDER MISUNDERSTOOD.

No Intention to Deprive Santiago of the Benefit of Revenues.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Regarding the sensational reports from Santiago that the whole province had been inflamed by the recent order of the war department, "concentrating all customs money in Havana," thus threatening a stoppage of all public improvements and threatening to throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, it may be authoritatively stated that any excitement existing in Santiago is due to a misapprehension of the war department's order. It seems to have been taken for granted that the order contemplates sending all currency collected for customs dues to Havana, and thus cutting off the government of Santiago province from the employment of local labor. The fact is that the officers in charge of customs at the various ports of entry are merely ordered to "make weekly reports to the controller of customs of the island at the chief port of all transactions at the sub-port over which he may have jurisdiction, with copies of entries of merchandise duly certified."

The customs from all the ports on the island are to be used for the betterment of the condition of Cubans, not only in Havana and Santiago, but elsewhere.

SIXTH OHIO

Installed at Cienfuegos and Everything is Now Running Smoothly.

Havana, Jan. 7.—Colonel Richards' General Brooke's adjutant general, has arrived here from Puerto Rico, via Santiago and Cienfuegos. He left Cienfuegos Thursday. He said that General Bates, with the Sixth Ohio, has arrived there with Duzenberry's Second Illinois battalion, which makes 1,500 Americans and 30,000 Spaniards camped in and about the city. The Cuban camp is near the American camp, but strict military discipline is maintained and there have been no disturbances. Colonel Biddle, from Matanzas, who has just arrived here, said there were 15,000 Spaniards and 400 Americans there when the American flag was raised. Now there are 1,500 Americans there and everything is quiet.

CUBAN TRADE.

Imports of the Island in Past Years—New Market for Manufacturers.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Now that the chief ports of Cuba are again open to the commerce of the United States and under conditions in which discriminations in duties an dotherwise in favor of Spanish products and merchandise no longer exist, interest is revived in the new market which these conditions offer to the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

Two tables prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics, relating to the commerce of Cuba, are of especial interest in this connection. One of these shows the imports from Spain into Cuba by leading articles in 1893, the year of Cuba's greatest prosperity and greatest imports, and in 1896, the latest available data. The other shows the imports from the United States into Cuba in 1893, the year in which under reciprocity our greatest sales to that island were made, and in 1897. The imports into Cuba during the decade have ranged from 45 million dollars in 1890 upward to nearly 65 million dollars in 1893, then downward again until they touched 40 million dollars in 1897, and omitting the imports for the Spanish army doubtless fell materially below those in 1898. About four-fifths of these imports were from Spain and the United States, and of that four-fifths a little more than one-half came from Spain owing to the heavy discriminations in favor of Spanish products in the customs duties imposed at the ports.

The following table shows the total imports from Spain and from the United States into Cuba, from 1888 to 1897:

Year.	From United States.	From Spain.
1888	$10,053,020	$19,003,721
1889	11,601,713	15,677,511
1890	13,084,415	16,677,598
1891	12,991,668	20,015,205
1892	12,855,570	22,106,203
1893	24,157,098	23,499,457
1894	13,100,000	20,000,000
1895	12,000,000	19,000,000
1896	7,000,000	24,992,166
1897	8,259,776	Not stated.

The figures relating to the exports from the United States to Cuba are for the fiscal year ending June 30th; those for Spain are given by calendar years.

Beginning the Year.

With pure, rich, healthy blood, which may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you will not need to fear attacks of pneumonia, fevers, colds or la grippe. A few bottles of this great tonic and blood purifier, taken now, will be your best protection against spring humors, boils, eruptions that tired feeling and serious illness, to which a weak and debilitated system is especially liable in early spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates from the blood all scrofula taints, tones and strengthens the stomach, cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and every ailment caused or promoted by impure or depleted blood.

For Mayor of Havana.

New York, Jan. 10.—A special from Havana says: It is announced that Perfecto Lacoste who was president of the Havana junta, will be named as alcalde or mayor. General Menocal will accept a position under General Ludlow. By placing Cubans in prominent positions some of the responsibility for minor positions will be shifted to them.

LARGE INCREASE

In Production of Precious Metals in the United States.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Engineering and Mining Journal presents a full statement of the mineral and metal production of the United States for 1898. From the statistics collected, it appears that the total production was $752,927,047, an increase of $55,069,723 over the previous year.

Of this total the output of gold was $64,200,000, an increase for the year of $5,500,000. In silver the production was 64,060,000 ounces, the largest ever reported, with the exception of the year 1892. The production of copper was 546,367,795 pounds, over half of which was exported to Europe. The pig iron production was 11,712,000 tons, an increase of over 2,000,000 tons. The production of coal was 208,500,000 short tons.

Lead aggregating 305,489 short tons was turned out by the smelters, and of this 217,067 short tons were from ores mined in the United States. Zinc also shows a large increase over 1897, as do the minor products.

Figures collected show that the total production of gold in the world in 1898 was $286,218,954, an increase of $48,886,498 over the previous year.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

Ten Persons Reported Killed and a Score More Badly Injured.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Round Brook, N. J., says that two trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad were wrecked near there to-day, and that ten persons were killed. More than twenty are said to be injured. The report says that one of the trains was the Black Diamond Express.

New York, Jan. 9.—The collision is reported to have been between a local train and the Black Diamond Express. The local was bound from Bound Brook for Jersey City, while the Black Diamond Express was on its way to Buffalo. The express does not stop, and the engineer was running under a heavy head of steam, when the accident occurred. Engineer Rich was in the cab of the local train. There were many passengers on the train on their way to New York. There had been a freight accident earlier in the day near the scene of the disaster. This first accident was responsible for the blocking of one of the tracks. The local was crossing to get on the clear track when the express hit it at the railroad crossing.

The work of rescue was immediately begun. The railroad officials were notified, and a special train was sent to the scene. The injured were placed on board this train, and taken to the Muhlenburg hospital in Plainfield. The most alarming reports were put in circulation as to the extent of the disaster. At first it was reported that thirty had been killed. Later reports showed this to be exaggerated, and it is now thought that at the most not more than ten were killed.

California's New Governor.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 5.—Governor-elect Henry T. Gage was inaugurated at noon yesterday with appropriate ceremony.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before IT HAS TIME TO FERMENT, thus preventing the formation of gas, and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of to-day is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ARMY MATTERS.

SEVEN CORPS DISBANDED.

Army Organization to Be Radically Changed.

New York, Jan. 6.—A special from Washington says:

Secretary Alger will soon issue an order formally disbanding the seven army corps organized during the war.

These corps are still in existence, but the dispatch of troops to Cuba and Porto Rico has so reduced the force of several of them that only a few regiments represent the corps. The first and seventh corps are now in Cuba but as the island has been subdivided into seven departments the corps are practically no longer recognized as such. The second and fourth corps, whose headquarters are at Augusta, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala., are practically disbanded.

Instructions have been given to all commanding officers of regiments to grant discharges to such enlisted men who request it and who enlisted in the regular army for one year. The six regiments which are going to the Philippines are especially receiving the attention of the department in this respect and before they start.

Th officials have found that the men are making money by applying for discharges and then securing clothing and travel allowances. When discharged and after the receipt of their allowances, they apply for re-enlistment for three years and obtain the advantage of increased pay.

FOURTH REGULARS

Rigidly Inspected and Pruned by General Lawton.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Major General H. W. Lawton, who was recently assigned to the command of the military forces in the Philippines arrived in Chicago yesterday on a tour of inspection of the troops that have been ordered to Manila. A rigid examination of the Fourth infantry at Fort Sheridan was made during the day with the result that forty or fifty of the soldiers were disapproved and will not accompany their regiment to the orient.

Gen. Lawton said his command would be made up of the flower of the American army.

"The United States," he said, "will be on exhibition before the powers of Europe, and it is important that we have the finest type of American manhood represented in our army. It is for this reason the inspection is so rigid."

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Several Volunteer Regiments That Will Soon Be Released.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Alger has made public a partial list of the regiments and other organizations which it has been decided to muster out of the service. The muster-out approximates 16,000 or more men, as follows:

In Alabama—69th New York, Third Florida, both at Huntsville; Third Tennessee, at Anniston.

In Georgia—Companies A and B Indiana colored infantry, at Chickamauga; Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia, at Macon; Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, at Athens.

In South Carolina—South Carolina heavy battery, at Sullivans Island, Fourth Missouri, at Greensville; Second Tennessee, at Columbia; Ninth Ohio, at Summerville.

In Texas—Third Texas, at Fort Clark.

In California—Eighth California, at Benecia barracks; heavy batteries B and C, California artillery.

THE NEW ARMY.

Figures On the Proposed Reorganization Under the Hull Bill.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The cost of the proposed military establishment under the Hull bill reported to the house as compared with the present regular military establishment, not counting the volunteer forces incident to the war, is shown in letters sent by Adjutant General Corbin to Chairman Hull, of the military committee. It gives the present cost of the regular army at $24,343,644; cost under the proposed bill, $82,053,865; increase of cost, $57,710,231.

The cost as applied to the three main departments of the army are as follows: Quartermaster's department, present cost, $7,107,000; proposed, $40,013,246; subsistence department, present cost, $2,139,775; proposed, $10,148,476; pay department, present cost, $14,496,650; proposed, $31,891,943.

Coming Retirements.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Several important retirements in the army will occur during the current year. Brigadier General Stanton, paymaster general, will retire on the 30th inst.; Brigadier General Flagern, chief of ordnance, June 23d; Brigadier General Sumner in August and Brigadier General Shafter, October 16th.

Started for Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The gunboat Yorktown sails to-day for Manila via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu. She is the bearer of final instructions to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippines.

Ordered for Muster Out.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The secretary of war to-day ordered the muster out of the First West Virginia, Second Ohio and First Territorial regiments, all volunteers.

The Second Ohio comes from the northwestern part of the state.

To Go to Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Orders have been issued by the War department for the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer infantry, now at Knoxville, Tenn., to proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, for garrison duty.

Wreck in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Four dead, two injured, one of these probably fatally, and the loss of property of the Southern Railway to the amount of about $150,000 is the result of a wreck which occurred yesterday on the Knoxville & Ohio branch of the Ohio Southern, one and a half miles west of Elk Valley.

The dead are:

Engineer J. D. Maxey.
Fireman Frank Reddy, colored.
Brakeman Ironsea Hoover, colored.
Flagman W. A. Dillon.

Maxey, Reedy, Hoover and Dillon were burned to death or killed underneath the ruins of their engines and a number of cars and coaches of the two wrecked trains.

MOUNTAIN SIDE FALLS.

Tremendous Land Slide Along the Fraser River.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A Tribune special from Van Couver, B. C., says: News was received here of a tremendous landside near Spencer Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The recent thaw had the effect of loosening the sides of a small mountain, which overhangs the Fraser river at that point. This mountain has long been an object of curiosity to travelers on account of its peculiar position, its flat summit extending a considerable distance over the river, which is narrow at that point.

Shortly after midnight Saturday night, with a roar that could be heard for over a mile, fully a hundred acres of the hill, anywhere from 20 to 50 feet in depth, crashed into the Fraser, damming it completely and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicols valley. The course of the river was changed completely.

Now the Fraser, which, owing to the flat nature of the country, has grown in to a broad, majestic, but shallow stream, is fully half a mile out of its course. The district is sparsely settled and no lives have been lost so far as known. Barns and houses, however, were caught in the flood, and carried away, and thousands of acres of valuable land will never be reclaimed from the muddy waters of the Fraser in its new course.

At the point where the masses of earth dammed up the river, flat ice has gathered and raised high into the air, forming an imposing and picturesque sight. The collapsed mountain presents a queer aspect. It looks as if dynamite had been discharged near its now ragged summit.

TOWN OF PULLMAN

Will No Longer Be a Private Institution—The Court's Order.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle says:

"The dream of George M. Pullman's life has been shattered. The fenced-in, model town of Pullman is to become a free community. The anomaly of a city within a city is at an end. The Pullman Palace Car company has accepted the contention of Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney. The Pullman company has instructed its attorneys to close the suit. The terms of the decree are now being prepared. The decree will divorce the great corporation from everything save the business for which it was incorporated.

"Thus will end, as a feudal institution, the town of Pullman. Its churches and schools, its hotel, its magnificent arcade hall, the market house, the public library and 2,000 brick residences will be sold to the highest bidders. The Pullman Iron and Steel company will be reorganized. The brick works will pass from the control of the company.

"The streets of Pullman will be given over to the authorities of the city of Chicago, and the waterworks also will pass into the control of the city. Pullman will cease to be a hedged-in municipality. Its property will no longer figure on the assessors' books as '350 acres, with the improvements thereto.' In the scheme of disposing of the vast and multiplied interests of the company, that the supreme court has declared must be abandoned, preference will be given to employes to purchase the homes which they now occupy."

FIRES OF 1898.

Property Destroyed in United States and Canada Valued at $119,650,000.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—The losses by fire during the year 1898 for the United States and Canada have just been made public by a leading insurance statistician. The figures show the losses to be $119,650,000, and this is $10,000,000 greater than the losses in 1897 and $5,000,000 greater than the losses of 1896.

But the years 1895-7, inclusive, were the best in insurance for many years, and the losses of 1898 are over $10,000,000 less than the losses of 1893 and 1894.

During the year 1898 there were 2,023 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each, against 2,098 fires in 1897 greater than $10,000 each. The two largest fires of the year were on the coast one being at New Westminster ($2,500,000) and one at San Francisco ($1,750,000).

The insurance companies lost heavily in Canada last year. The heaviest month for fire losses last year was September, the loss being $14,000,000.

CHINESE

Are Causing Considerable Friction in Honolulu.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The steamer Australia from Honolulu brings the following advices:

A great deal of trouble is expected here over the question of the admission of Chinese. The supreme court has ordered the landing of a large number of Celestials and Special Agent Brown is at a loss to know what to do in the premises. He has applied to the administration for instructions.

Bad Wreck.

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 9.—At Sunol, 15 miles east of here, the Union Pacific had a bad wreck at 4:45 a. m. to-day. Train No. 3, fast passenger which left Omaha yesterday evening, Engineer Charles Ell, engine No. 1804, and Engineer Reese, double header, ran into train No. 2, Engineer Bonner. Bonner had orders to meet No. 3, and the brakeman was just in the act of opening the switch when the double-header came thundering along at 45 miles an hour, and nearly one hour late. Both trains were on the main track, the engines were badly demolished, entire train No. 3 destroyed, except ing mail car and one sleeper. No. 2, the composite car burned up. Engineer Bonner internally injured and several ribs broken. Fireman Coleman killed. Ell was scalded, but not seriously. Several passengers were badly hurt, and it is reported that some passengers lost their lives. It is impossible at this time to get definite information.

There were 320 passengers on No. 3, and all but two, an old man and a woman, are accounted for. They are supposed to have been killed and in the debris of the wreck. A Chinaman, name unknown, has several severe scalp wounds and is hurt in the chest. The cook on the dining car of No. 2, name unknown, has a broken arm.

Senatorial Deadlock.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 7.—Only one ballot was taken at the adjourned senatorial caucus yesterday, and there has been as yet no break. The vote was exactly the same as that taken at the fifth ballot, and stands: Johnson, 31; Little, 10; Marshall, 13; Lamoure, 6; McCumber, 8; Hanna, 5; Coper, 4.

Governor Oglesby Ill.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—Former Governor Richard J. Oglesby is reported to be ill at his home in Elkhart, Logan county. He is a victim of the grippe. The members of the family have been summoned home.

Miss Sampson Married.

New York, Jan. 5.—Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, daughter of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and Henry Harrison Scott, of San Francisco, were married in the Congregational church in Glenridge, N. J., last night, Rev. Frank J. Goodwin officiating.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY

EXHIBITING OUR WONDERFUL GEM GRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE in public halls, school houses and churches, it talks, sings, it laughs, it plays music, it imitates perfectly the brass band, the orator, the player, the human voice, in fact anything. A wonder to a child, a marvel to a mother and as a home entertainer. All the latest music, either vocal or instrumental, speeches of prominent men, etc. COMPLETE OUTFIT consisting of Talking Machine with automatic spring motor, 12 musical or talking records, large illustrated advertising posters, 1[illegible] tackers, admission tickets and instruction book with advice about making engagements, securing the use of halls, etc., FOR $15.25. SO SIMPLE that a child can operate it and nothing to get out of order. Will last a lifetime. Catalog and set and send for catalogue of Graphophones, Records, etc., with copies of hundreds of testimonials from people who are making hundreds of dollars with our exhibition outfits. ADDRESS

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW BOOK ON Weak Lungs

THE LUNGS and their DISEASES.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, has just published a book on weak and diseased lungs which explains all about Consumption, how it arises, the symptoms by which it is known, how it can be prevented, and the treatment by which it is now cured. BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND PULMONARY CATARRH are fully explained, their tendency to produce consumption pointed out, and how they are now radically cured by his Antiseptic Medicated Air Treatment.

The book is of such great importance to the welfare of the whole people that it has been decided to issue an edition of 50,000 copies in paper covers for free general distribution.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

"It seems after many disappointments and false rumors of the cures for consumption, that the treatment as discovered and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th St., New York

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON

PUBLIC DEBT.

Treasury Statement for the Last Month of the Year.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,129,176,286, an increase during the month of $1,702,799. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent bonds of the new issue, previously paid for. Total debt is $1,423,-940,981.

This amount, however, does not include $553,447,783 in certificates and offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $281,729,434; silver, $508,212,-854; paper, $50,258,206.

Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers balance, etc., $95,235,855. Total, $930,431,351, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,666,-656, leaving a net cash balance of $294,-764,695.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for December were $41,407,-793, as compared with $59,846,598 for December, 1897. This last amount, however, includes about $31,700,000 received on account of Pacific railroad debt. Independent of those payments, the increase for the last month as compared with the same month in 1897, was about $13,400,000.

The receipts from customs last month were $16,764,324, increase over December, 1897, about $5,100,000. Internal revenue, $22,621,818, increase, $8,200,-000.

During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from $62,825,-020 to $96,045,839, and from internal revenue sources from $85,498,203 to $138,394,339.

The disbursements during December last amounted to $41,864,807, which is only $400,000 in excess of receipts.

SELF-SUPPORTING

Is Uncle Sam's Treasury Under Dingley Law.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The close of the calendar year 1898, seventeen months after the enactment of the Dingley law, finds that law, with the revenue laws in force when it was enacted, affording a self-supporting basis to the treasury upon a peace footing.

Mr. Dingley persistently pointed out during the months of small receipts which followed the enactment of the law as the effect of advance importations of wool, sugar and other articles, that the time would come when the law would prove sufficient to cut off the deficit in ordinary receipts as compared with expenditures.

The expenses of the war as indicated by the excess of expenditures in 1898 over 1897, were about $194,000,000. The proceeds of the new revenue law were about $60,000,000 from July 1 to December 31, 1898. The latter item should be deducted from the total of ordinary receipts in order to determine what the receipts would have been under the old laws.

An idea of the range of receipts from all ordinary sources, not including the proceeds of the bond issue, may be obtained from the following table, which gives customs and internal revenue receipts separately, and total receipts including those from miscellaneous sources:

Month.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Total.
January.....	$14,269,492	$12,443,199	$37,333,628
February...	15,040,680	12,003,318	28,582,358
March.....	15,460,421	12,388,234	32,968,750
April.....	14,193,976	14,319,037	32,719,013
May.....	13,466,534	14,492,208	30,074,813
June.....	14,555,729	16,638,365	33,509,313
July.....	15,169,680	26,170,697	43,847,108
August.....	16,249,699	24,015,934	41,752,707
September..	15,950,574	20,078,284	38,578,078
October.....	15,555,234	22,356,511	39,630,051
November..	15,335,200	21,336,743	38,900,915
December...	16,764,325	22,621,319	41,404,794
Totals.....	$182,810,553	$221,385,858	$440,806,468

These figures show not only large receipts but a steady upward movement of the receipts under old laws. The internal revenue receipts are somewhat fluctuating, because of the operation of the new stamp taxes and special licenses.

The only change in the customs laws made by the new revenue law was a duty on tea, which has afforded a revenue of only about $25,000 per month for six months. The elimination of this item would leave the customs revenue under the Dingley law about $181,000,000, and the deduction of this and $60,000,000 from the internal revenue receipts would leave the apparent proceeds of the old revenue laws at $379,000,000. This is subject to a further deduction of $14,-000,000 on account of receipts from the Pacific Railway settlements. This brings the receipts under the old laws down to $365,000,000, or $1,000,000 for every calendar day of the year. This almost exactly covers the ordinary expenditures of the government upon a peace basis.

The war expenditure up to the close of December being about $194,000,000, there is still a surplus in the treasury of about $65,000,000 derived from the war revenue. The proceeds of the new revenue law will be required to meet expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year, if not for the indefinite future.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Estimate of the Output by States for the Year.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Hon. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, has received from the officials and agents of the bureau their preliminary estimates upon the production of the gold in the several producing states and territories of the United States for the calendar year 1898. These estimates, although subject to revision, are deemed to be approximately correct. Nearly all of the states show an increased production, Colorado maintains and increases its lead by a larger addition to its product than in any previous year. The production of California was considerably reduced by prevailing drought, which affected the output of the placers, but the increase from lode mining has slightly more than offset this reduction.

Returns are given below, and compared with the final estimate for the production of the same states and territories in 1897:

	Agents. Estimate, 1898.	Director of Mint, 1897.
Alaska	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,500,000
Arizona	3,183,491	2,800,000
California	14,883,721	14,618,000
Colorado	24,500,000	19,104,200
Idaho	2,272,002	1,701,700
Michigan	65,000	62,700
Montana	5,209,302	4,373,400
New Mexico	360,000	356,500
Oregon	1,349,669	1,353,100
South Dakota	5,841,406	5,694,900
Texas	7,500	7,400
Utah	2,170,543	1,726,100
Washington	598,883	419,800
Wyoming	5,168	11,200
South Appalachian states	337,832	283,300
Totals	$65,782,677	$57,363,000

INDUSTRIES BOOMING.

This is Shown by the Increased Importation of Raw Materials.

Washington, Jan. 4.—That the manufacturers of the United States and those depending upon them have been exceptionally busy in the year just ended is shown by some figures relating to the imports of manufacturers' materials and manufactured goods just compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics. Four great classes of raw materials are habitually and necessarily brought into the country for manufacturers' use—raw silk, India rubber, fibres and hides. If the importance of these show a marked increase, it may be accepted as evidence of increased activity on the part of manufacturers. The figures covering the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1898, show that in hides the importations have been largely in excess of any earlier year. The total value of hides imported in the eleven months of 1898 was $36,208,400, against $30,-282,367 in the corresponding months of 1897, and $17,915,328 in the corresponding months of 1896. India rubber shows in the eleven months of 1898 a value of $22,831,578, against $19,270,633 in eleven months of 1897, $12,964,633 in 1896 and $17,413,848 in 1895. Importations of raw silk for the ten months ending with October, 1898, amount to $21,-540,225 in value against $20,829,996 in the corresponding months of 1897, and $10,529,837 in the corresponding months of 1896, being thus in ten months of 1898 more than double those of the corresponding period of 1896. Of fibres the importations in the eleven months ending with November, 1898, amounted to $15,542,211, against $12,305,033 in the corresponding months of the preceding year and $11,326,506 in the eleven months of 1896.

THAT TWENTY MILLIONS.

Plans for Payment of War Indemnity—Treaty Provisions.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The payment of $20,000,000 to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty is beginning to receive attention from members of the house committee on appropriations, and it is likely that the amount will be carried in one of the regular appropriation bills, probably the sundry civil. Chairman Cannon says, however, that the question had not been formally considered yet, as there had been no estimate submitted, and no official information on the requirements of the case. Moreover there is no desire to anticipate action on the treaty, and until it is ratified, the house is hardly in a position to carry out this provision as to payment. In the event of ratification, however, speedy action will be necessary.

The treaty provides that the payment shall be made "within three months after the exchange of ratifications" and another provision requires the exchange of ratifications within six months from the date the treaty was signed, viz: December 10 last. This would bring the payment before the next session of congress, so that appropriation must be made at the present session. Owing to the short time elapsing after the senate acts on the treaty, and the close of the present session, it is felt that little time will remain to deal with a matter of this magnitude. There has been some talk of dealing with the payment in a special appropriation bill, but this is not feasible as a special bill has no privilege under the rules, and is easily open to obstruction, whereas the general appropriation bills carry unusual privileges and are almost certain to pass before the session ends. For this reason it is probable that the payment will be placed in the sundry civil or some other general appropriation bill, if the provision is retained in the treaty as ratified.

The appropriation committee has not determined what appropriation bill to take up next. It will be either the sundry civil or the fortification bill. But in any event, action on the Spanish item is likely to be deferred until action on the treaty is secured.

NOMINATIONS.

Among Them Commander Edwin White is Made Captain.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The President yesterday sent these nominations to the senate:

State—James D. Yeomans, of owa, to be inter-state commerce commissioner; Robert A. Moseley, jr., of Alabama, to be consul general at Singapore; Silas C. McFarland, of Iowa, to consul at Nottingham, England.

Postmasters—Iowa, Alfred C. Harris, Eldora R. H. Randall, Dunlap; Wm. R. Boyd Cedar Rapids; E. C. Brown, De Witt.

Interior—Charles C. Goodale, surveyor general of Colorado.

Receivers of Public Moneys—J. J. Lambert, Pueblo, Col.; Matt Daughterty, Sidney, Neb.; C. P. Mathewson, of Nebraska, agent for the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago agency, in Nebraska.

Navy—Commodore Albert Kautz, to be rear admiral; Capt. Frederick Rodgers to be commodore; Commander Edwin White, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander C. C. Cornwell, to be commander; Lieut. L. C. Hellner, to be lieutenant commander; Lieutenant (junior grade) A. C. Dieffenbach, to be a lieutenant.

COMMODORE WATSON

Asks Permission to Succeed Dewey at Manila.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Commodore Watson, at present in command at the Mare Island navy yard, has applied for the command of the Asiatic station, to succeed Admiral Dewey when that officer shall have relinquished his command.

Unless Admiral Dewey changes his mind, that date will not be much before the end of the current calendar year, for he has resisted all invitations to accept relief from the onerous duties imposed upon him, believing that he could best serve his country at Manila. He will retire from active service next December, providing the law is not amended in his interest.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Some Improvements in Education in the Territory Planned.

Washington, Jan. 5.—There was a conference at the Interior department yesterday over Indian territory problems. It was decided to establish a complete school system in the territory. A superintendent of schools for the territory will be appointed, and a system of thorough education will begin soon.

NEW WARSHIPS.

Figures for Fifteen Prepared by Secretary of Navy.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Long has completed detailed estimates for Congress for the 15 new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are for armament and armor for all the ships, $14,-168,400, and for construction and engineering, $36,100,800.

Export Bounty.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who introduced the amendment to the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, providing for an export bounty of $2 per ton on agricultural products, say that there are sent abroad between sixteen and seventeen million tons of agricultural products yearly which would be subject to the bounty.

Secretary Hay Better.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Hay, who has been confined in his house for several days with a touch of the grip, was slightly better yesterday, and was able to spend some time at the state department.

GERMAN SUBSIDIES.

Anxious to Avert American Rule Over Trade in the Orient.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Steps that indicate apprehension of American domination in trade with the Orient have been taken by the German government. Secretary Gage has been officially notified that a special line of steamers running from Germany to the far east and backed by government cash will be put into operation at the earliest opportunity.

Present conditions add great significance to the movement. It is understood in official circles here that a prime factor in bringing it about has been American rule over the Philippines. Another ruling motive, it is suggested, is a shrewd desire to take immediate advantage of Great Britain's "open door" policy on China, with the hope of thus gaining ascendancy in that trade. Incidentally control over commerce with the entire Australasia and Oceanica is sought.

To accomplish these ends the German government has contracted to pay more than $1,000,000 a year for fifteen years as a subsidy for a steamship line giving postal and commercial communication between Germany and eastern Asia and Australia. A copy of the contract for this service between the imperial German government and the Lloyd steamship line, which becomes effective April 1 next, has just been received at the treasury department.

It shows that the company agrees to maintain a steamship line from Bremerhaven or Hamburg, Germany, by way of a Belgian or Dutch port, through Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong to Shanghai, China, and back by the same route; a second line through the same ports to Yokohama, Japan; also a line through the same ports to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney, Australia; also branch lines from Hong Kong to Shanghai, and from Singapore to German New Guinea and other ports in Oceanica including the Philippines.

BUT LITTLE HOPE

Held Out for the Recovery of Congressman Dingley.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The condition of Representative Dingley is practically unchanged this morning. Every effort is making to fight the steady inroads on his vitality, but little hope of recovery is now held out. His extremely enfeebled condition, aggravated by the general infection of the system from the passing attack of pneumonia, makes the outcome very doubtful. He is conscious only at intervals, recognizing those about him only when aroused.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

The New Ambassador to the Russia Court.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President to day sent these nominations to the Senate:

State—Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia.

Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, to be minister to Austria-Hungary.

Treasury—James G. Monaghan, collector of internal revenue, second district of Wisconsin.

War—To be brigadier generals—Col. John B. Castleman, 1st Kentucky volunteer infantry; Col. Thomas H. Barber, 1st New York volunteer infantry.

To be assistant adjutant general with rank of major—Capt. Charles G. Treat, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers.

Also a member of promotions and appointments in the volunteer infantry.

FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Two Bills That Should Make Volunteers Happy.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Two bills have just been introduced in the house for the enactment of which every soldier who has enlisted in the United States volunteer service during the past year will be thankful.

One of these is to so regulate the payment of soldiers in the volunteer army that any pay received by him from a state, territory or governor thereof for service prior to his muster into the volunteer army shall not be charged to or deducted from the pay and allowance accruing to such soldier after said muster into service.

The other bill is to defray the expenses of transportation which have been incurred by those who have had sent to their homes for burial the dead bodies of officers, soldiers and sailors who died away from home while members of the army or navy of the United States since January 1, 1898.

Joint Commission Resumes.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The American and Canadian commissions held a brief joint sessions yesterday, followed by meetings of the sub-committees on the northern fisheries and the export of goods in bond. Fair progress, it is thought, is being made on both these important subjects.

There is a meeting to-day in Washington of lumbermen from northern boundary states and Canada to discuss the situation with a view to suggesting a basis for compromise which will be acceptable to the lumber interests of both countries.

Oregon and Iowa.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Long has cabled orders to the Oregon at Callao, to proceed to Honolulu, taking the distilling ship Iris with her. The Iowa was ordered to San Francisco to make repairs to her boilers and replace a broken cylinder head. With her will go the supply steamer Celtic and colliers Scandia and Justin. The Oregon will get orders at Honolulu to proceed to Manila if the situation does not change in the meantime. The gunboat Castine has also been ordered to Manila.

Naval Promotions.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate committee on naval affairs to-day agreed to report favorably the promotion of naval officers who participated in the war with Spain over others who are their seniors. The list includes Admirals Sampson and Schley and a long list of other officers. No opposition was developed in the committee.

GATLING GUN BURST.

Apparent Failure of the First One Nothing Against Its Principle.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 5.—Concerning the bursting of the big Sinch Gatling gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, which was built at the Otis Steel Works in this city, Manager Bartels, of the latter company, said to-day:

"The gun was built according to specifications and instructions furnished by Dr. Gatling, and was, of course, an experiment. The fact that the gun exploded after it had been fired a number of times with 150 pounds of powder an 300 pounds of projectiles does not necessarily mean that Dr. Gatling's theory is at fault.

"The inventor has no doubt profited in experience with the first built up gun, and if another is made, which will probably be the case, the defects will probably be overcome."

Instructions to California Senators.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 7.—The senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution instructing California senators to support the ratification of the peace treaty and to vote against any amendment.

YOU CAN MAKE $10 TO $30
Per day exhibiting our
Panoramic Cuban War
Exhibition Outfit.
Everybody is enthused over the brilliant victories of our Army and Navy and the exhibitions have only to be advertised to bring crowded houses at good prices for admission. We furnish the complete outfit, including 52 Cuban War Views, High Grade Stereopticon, large (14x21) Advertising Posters, Admission Tickets, etc. for a little money. Cut this ad. out and send for circulars with full particulars and copies of testimonials from exhibitors who are making big money with our outfits. Address, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

WAS DEVOID OF HAIR
PECULIAR PLIGHT OF A SALEM GIRL—ENTIRELY BALD.
What a Free Trial Package of a Remedy Did for Her.

The portraits of Miss Emma Emond show what a striking difference is made in a person when the bald head is covered with hair. Miss Emond was totally bald, the hair follicles not only upon her head but upon her eyebrows being completely contracted, not the sign of a hair being

MISS EMMA EMOND.

found. Of course she was the object of many experiments all of which failed and the offer of a well known dispensary to send a free trial of their remedy was peculiarly alluring to her. She sent for the free trial, followed all direction faithfully and soon she was rewarded by a growth of hair, which for thickness, quality and luxuriance was as remarkable as the result was gratifying. Miss Emond lives in Salem, Mass., at 276 Washington st., and naturally feels very much elated to recover from total baldness. An itching scalp to people who are blessed with hair is a sign of coming baldness and should be attended to at once.

The remedy that caused Miss Emond's hair to grow also cures all scalp itching and diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the hair and scalp healthy and vigorous. Trial packages are mailed free to all who write to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 311 Selves Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing four cents in stamps to cover postage.

CROKER FOR EXPANSION.

Tammany Leader Declares for Territorial Acquisition.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following statement given out by Richard Croker:

"I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war.

"This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

"Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have sanctioned the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which, in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion.

"We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions and make the people of our own lands good, law-abiding citizens, who, in time, will be loyal to our constitution and our flag. Take England for example. The people of that little isle come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency?

"We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?

Expansion is Patriotic.

"I say, by all means, hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky mountains were filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and constitution? The same applies to the Philippines, and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.

"It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or, what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a door-mat by the powers of the world.

"This is too great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected; they will not figure on the cost. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy and the protection of our flag the world over, regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag. And when the question is brought to an issue they will arise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right.

"I think the 16 to 1 question, as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our congressmen."

BIG STEEL PLANT.

Works Costing $5,000,000 Will Be Erected at Newport News, Va.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 6.—An immense steel plant will be erected in this city. Work will commence this spring. The works will cost $5,000,000 and cover an area of 50 acres. The industry will employ 6,000 men, and the annual payroll will amount to $4,400,000. The yearly output will amount to $54,000,-000 worth of steel.

The largest building for which plans have been drawn will cover 1,280x145 feet.

For over a year Collis P. Huntington has been testing a new method of perfecting steel, and every test he has made has demonstrated the superiority. The manner of manufacturing the steel is the result of twenty years' toil, and when it was explained to various capitalists a combination was formed for its manufacture.

CARRYING IT OUT.

War Department Prepares to Care for Graves of Confederates.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4.—The adjutant general of the Alabama state troops received the following letter from General Marcus J. Wright, agent of the war department at Washington:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly inform me at your earliest convenience at what place in your state there are confederate cemeteries and the number of interments in each?

It is understood that a similar request has been sent to the adjuant generals of all of the southern states. This is taken here to imply that the war department is without delay to make a practical application of President McKinley's sentiments recently expressed in Atlanta—i. e., that he hoped the day was not long distant when the general government would see fit to care for the graves of the confederate dead.

No Opposition to Davis.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—The Republican members of the two houses of the legislature met in joint session last night and re-nominated Senator Cushman K. Davis. The caucus was entirely a formal affair, there being no opposition and the Republicans having a majority of 90 on joint ballot of the legislature.

QUAY THE CHOICE,

But He Has Not Enough Votes to Elect.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—Despite the efforts of the opponents of Senator Quay to secure a postponement of the senatorial caucus until a later date, the adherents of the senior senator carried their point last night and secured the endorsement of their favorite by 109 of the 164 Republican members of the Pennsylvania legislature. This is 19 less than the number necessary to elect a United States senator on joint ballot. The anti-Quayites are jubilant over the vote and claim the man they are fighting can never succeed himself in the senate. On the other hand the Quay people and Senator Quay himself express confidence of ultimate victory. They say that two of the absentees will vote for Senator Quay. This would leave him 17 votes short of the number necessary to elect, and the efforts of the Quay leaders will be directed during the next two weeks toward securing these votes. It goes without saying that they will meet with bitter opposition.

The Quay leaders during the past few days have been claiming anywhere from 118 to 135 votes in the caucus. The fact that the actual figure was away below their lowest claim is regarded by many here as a source of great disappointment to them. This class of people are strong in the belief that Senator Quay is beaten. Undoubtedly the decision of Senator David Martin at the last moment to remain out of the caucus had much to do with the efforts of the anti-Quay people. Senator Quay has expressed confidence all along that Martin would be with him when the time came to make his vote effective, but others well informed on the situation have felt that if Mr. Martin found it possible to defeat Senator Quay he would throw all the strength of his political power against him.

State Chairman Elkin, who managed the Quay campaign, said after the caucus that there are a sufficient number of senators and members of those who did not go into the caucus who will abide by its decision and vote for its nominee to make Quay's re-election certain.

Congressman John Dalzell, who is here aiding the anti-Quay people, says on the contrary it is useless for any one to claim that the action of the 109 Republicans who attended the caucus is anything other than a Quay Waterloo, and that to be successful the senator must get 20 votes, either from the Democrats or those who remained from the meeting.

MORE FUNDS FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Rockefeller Continues His Aid In a Substantial Form.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—President Harper, of Chicago University, announced last night at the twenty-seventh convocation of the university that gifts aggregating $403,-000 had been made to the institution. Martin A. Ryerson, president of the board of trustees, donated a tract of land adjoining that now occupied by the university. The value of the tract is $34,-000. John D. Rockefeller had promised to duplicate the gift in cash, thus making $68,000.

Marshall Field, of this city, gave a tract of land adjoining that given by Mr. Ryerson, and which has been used by the university as an athletic field. The value of this land is estimated at $155,000. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that when this was given to the school he would give $200,000 for the building of a gymnasium and the equipment of the athletic grounds. The university has therefore received $169,000 in land value, and will now receive from Mr. Rockefeller $234,-000 in cash.

Hon. Carl Schurz delivered the convocation address, his subject being "American Imperialism." His remarks were a discussion of the expansion idea and strongly against it.

AGAINST THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Adopts a New Line of Attack.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Attorney General Monnett continues his fight against the Standard Oil trust. He began an action in quo-warranto late yesterday afternoon in the supreme court, asking that the franchise of the company be wrested from it, and that the company be ousted from doing business in the state, and, further, that trustees be appointed by the court to take charge of the business in the state and wind it up.

The petition is of a most drastic character and sweeping in its charges against the Standard Oil company. It claims that the company has misused its franchise privileges and rights, and that it has committed and omitted acts which amount to a surrender of its corporate rights.

After giving in full the decree of the supreme court of March, 1892, ordering the dissolution of the trust, the petition says the company has disobeyed this, and, notwithstanding the decree of the court, has continued to act as a trust, in violation of the law and the mandate of the court itself. The petition further accuses the company of allowing the trustees of the trust to continue to manage its affairs, and charges them with permitting at least three-sevenths of its stock to remain in the hands of the trust certificate holders.

It charges the company with having taken its principal place of business out of the state to No. 26 Broadway, N. Y., contrary to its charter, and with having failed to make an annual report of its business and number of stockholders, as required by the state laws.

The last charge is that of having violated the Stewart-Valentine anti-trust act ever since July 1, 1898, the date of its going into force, by having formed a coalition with nineteen other companies. This action will relieve the court from exercising its powers in the contempt proceedings already before it, and bring it directly to the question of whether the charter of the Standard company ought to be revoked.

STANFORD ESTATE.

Property Worth $15,000,000 to Be Distributed.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The decree of distribution in the estate of Leland Stanford was filed in probate court yesterday. The estate was appraised at $15,000,000. Mrs. Stanford was called upon to deposit a special bond of $110,000 as a guarantee for a proper distribution. After small donations to nieces and nephews and other relatives, the residue goes to Mrs. Stanford.

The property includes $322,327 cash in bank. All will now be distributed.

MEMORIAL AT MANILA

In Honor of American Soldiers Killed During the War.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The Singapore Free Press says that Spencer Pratt, consul general of the United States has sent to Gen. Otis, United States military governor at Manila, a proposal that a memorial should be erected at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell in the capture or died of disease during the campaign. The proposal is that all Americans now resident in the far east, of whom there is a very considerable number, should be invited to contribute toward this object.

I CURE FITS
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns Sunburns, Mosquito Bites, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Internally for all bowel pains, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, nausea. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

VERMONT SENATOR.

B. F. Fifield Has Been Appointed to Succeed Morrill.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 7.—Governor Smith to-day appointed Benjamin F. Fifield, of Montpelier, as successor to the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, of this state.

Mr. Fifield was tendered the position two days ago, but he wished to consider the matter before making known his decision to the governor.

His answer was not received until to-day and the appointment followed.

Burrows Wins.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—Senator J. C. Burrows was unanimously nominated last night by the Republican caucus to succeed himself.

After the nomination, the senator and his late opponent, Albert Pack, of Alpena, came to the capitol together, which elicited great enthusiasm from the legislators. Both addressed the caucus. As the Republicans have a large majority on joint ballot, the re-election of Senator Burrows is assured.

The senatorial contest came to a sudden end Wednesday, when Albert Pack, who has had the endorsement of Gov. Pingree from the beginning, announced his withdrawal.

This action was the result of the nomination of Adams, for speaker of the house, Tuesday night, the Pack men having all along conceded Adams' success would indicate the defeat of their candidate.

Senator Hale.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 5.—The Republican caucus, held last night to nominate a United States senator, was fully attended and most harmonious. Senator Eugene Hale was named to succeed himself, the nomination being made by a grand chorus of "Ayes," not a "No" being heard. Mr. Hale appeared before the convention and made a strong speech of thanks, clearly explaining his attitude on the issues of the day.

MRS. GILLETTE

Has Left Abilene to Join Her Absconding Husband.

Abilene, Kan., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Grant Gillette, with her infant son, her brother and a nurse left here on the night train to join her husband, the former cattle plunger, now supposed to be in Mexico. She took much baggage and her arrangements indicated a long stay. It is not believed here that Gillette has offered any compromise with creditors.

Mr. Hobart Has Grip.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Vice President Hobart was unable to attend the session of the Senate yesterday, being confined to his home with a mild attack of the grip.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Business of the New Year Starts Well.

New York, Jan. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The year begins with the kind of business demand that counts. For months there has been a rising demand for materials, but now the crowding demand for finished products begins to advance prices, in the iron and steel industry about one per cent without quotable changes in pig except at the east. Beams have advanced $2 per ton, angles $1, bars $1 and plates are strong, with an Australian order for 32,000 tons refused at Chicago because the works are already overcrowded. The demand has never been greater at the beginning of the year than it is now.

The woolen manufacture has a similar embarrassment. While all quotations of wool by Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, average 18.05 cents against 20.71 a year ago, the market is gradually yielding, because people appreciate the magnitude of stocks on hand, which the Boston Commercial Bulletin reports at 291,000,-000 pounds, an increase in its account of 114,000,000 pounds for the year. Obviously this means a great movement from the farms to millers' stocks and Eastern markets, but prices are not yet low enough to encourage large buying or consumption by the manufacturers. The only heavy weight goods yet opened are at reduced prices as had been expected, and proves satisfactory. Cotton goods are in fair demand. The market is so far relieved of accumulated surplus that prices are not likely to decline materially, even if cotton falls. The wheat movement has to sustain it the largest foreign demand movement ever known for wheat and corn, together, and Atlantic exports of 5,214,420 bushels, flour included, against 2,840,318 last year, with Pacific exports of 614,853 against 872,446 last year would give some reason to anticipate higher prices, were not the western receipts 4,101,532 bushels, against 2,876,072 for the same week last year. The wonder is that the foreign demand for corn continues so heavy, 5,-572,412 bushels having been exported in this week against 2,954,890 in the same week last year.

The country is on the up-grade. There are no indications of a reaction which always follows a large and rapid business recovery, and exchange and foreign trade by no means forbid the hope that business may increase as it did in 1895, for several years. Exports, as compared with imports continue to indicate an enormous balance in favor of this country.

Failures for the week have been 243 in the United States against 322 last year, and 24 in Canada against 32 last year.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1899.

Trade in grain at Toledo during the past week has been fair for cash and active for May. Prices have not undergone wide changes. Cash No. 2 red sells 1c off as compared with a week ago—and May 1c. Winter wheat has not been marketed freely, and receipts in the spring wheat section are falling off. Export of wheat and corn means good. There has been an increase of 131,000 bushels at all points of accumulation during the week. Corn for both cash and future delivery shows a decline of ¾ to ¾c within the week. Receipts have been fairly free. In clover-seed there has been a downward tendency. The foreign demand has been rather slow.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened ½c lower to-day on lack of demand and disappointing Liverpool cables. This dullness lasted for some time, when fair buying commenced. The fact that Russian shipments are dropping off, and there is a belief on the part of many dealers that there will be heavy draughts on this country for wheat, traders are cautious about entering upon a bear campaign. May wheat went up 8c from opening figures, but there was a rather slow demand for the cash stuff for export, and the markets eased. Paris was up, but it did not have much influence. The Northwestern receipts were 830 cars against 383 last year. A factor of strength during the day was private advices that over 95 per cent of wheat being received in Europe was from America. Bradstreet's shows an increase in wheat of 131,000 bushels.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Toledo	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼
Chicago	70¾	71⅝	70¾	70¾
New York	75-1⅛	75½	74⅞	74⅞
St. Louis	74	74	73¼	73¼
Minneapolis	68⅞	68⅞-⅞	68¼	68¼-⅜

Chicago January wheat was worth about 67¾c; July, 68¾c; high, 68¾c; low, 68¾c; close, 68¾c. At St. Louis May wheat opened at 74¾c, rose to 75c, fell to 74¾c and closed at 74⅝c asked.

Primary receipts of wheat, 676,000 bushels, same time last year, 395,000 bushels; shipments, 215,000 bushels; same time last year, 164,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 562,000 bushels; same time last year, 738,000 bushels; shipments, 395,000 bushels; same time last year, 422,000 bushels.

Clearances of wheat and flour, 557,000 bushels.

San Francisco wires: "Good rains. Wheat strong, with good shipping demand."

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat increase 131,000 bushels; corn increase, 2,465,000 bushels; oats increase, 1,187,000 bushels.

Oats at Chicago for January, 26c nominal; May, 27¾c, high 27¾c, low 27¼c, close 26¾c.

Pork at Chicago for January, $9.72, high $9.72, low and close $9.70; May, $10.00, high $10.05, low $9.97, close $10.00.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.56; May $5.70, high, $5.72, low $5.67, close $5.70.

Corn was lower on free selling and lower cables. Trade only fair. At Chicago January corn sold for 34¾c; May, 36⅞@37c, high, 37⅛c; low, 36⅝c; close, 36⅞c; July, 37¼@37⅜c high, 37⅛c; low, 37¼c; close, 37¼c. At New York May corn opened at 41⅝c, rose to 41¾c, fell to 41⅜c, and closed at 41¾c asked.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following: The Liverpool Corn Trade News makes the European wheat supply amount afloat and in store in the principal cities in Europe, Jan. 1, 61,240,000 bu., compared with 54,400,00 bushels December 1 and 71,621,000 bushels January 1, 1898. The Russian stocks are 19,340,000 bushels, compared with 16,000,000 December 1, and 16,000,000 January 1, 1898.

Liverpool wheat closed: March, ¼d lower; corn, ¼d lower.

The Government report will not be issued to-day.

Paris wheat closed 20@35 centimes higher; flour, 50c higher.

Antwerp wheat, 12½c higher.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat ½c lower and May ¾c off at the close of the Produce Exchange today, as compared with yesterday. Business was less brisk than on yesterday, with a weak undertone. Sterling exchange was firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84¼ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days. Posted rates $4.82@4.83. Commercial bills $4.81.